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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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India To Oppose Sterling Devaluation

INVITATION TO TALKS ACCEPTED

Dollar Expectations Not Bright

MATTHAI'S PESSIMISM

NEW DELHI, June 29. (PTI):

THE Government of India tonight announced that India has accepted the British Government's invitation to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference to discuss the "dollar situation" which affects the Governments of all Commonwealth countries.

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, who will represent India at the conference, told P.T.I. today that indications were that India's expectations of more dollar allocations from the central reserve of sterling areas might not be realised, though provisions had to be made in regard to inescapable commitments.

Although the agenda for the conference has not yet been received, it is expected that the conference will be held some time betwen July 10 and July 15.

Authoritative circles here forecast that the devaluation of sterling would not be a live issue for the present and India is likely to throw her weight against any suggestion of devaluation.

The Finance Minister, who is expected to reach London by July 2, will first hold discussions with the Indian official delegation now conducting talks with the British Treasury representatives for the purpose of formulating official proposals for the release of sterling balances. He will then hold discussions with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps.

It is pointed out that Sir Stafford Cripps has publicly declared his opposition to any devaluation move and the indications are that the U K. Government will make every effort to meet the present difficulties without resorting to devalaution.

PRICES IN U. S. A.

The seriousnesses of the situation is understood, was brought home to the U. K. Government by trade returns for March, April and May, which disclosed the disparity between price levels in the U K and the U. S. A. Maintenance of a sufficient volume of exports from the U. K. to the U.S.A., it is stated has become difficult because of falling prices in the latter country.

It is considered difficult to forecast whether the downward movement of prices in the U.S.A. will continue much longer Official and expert economic opinion in the U. S. A. is divided on this issue, but it is realised that countries which depend on the U.S.A. for the import of essential commodities must take account of the situation and adopt whatever steps may be required to meet it. It is understood that this is the main purpose of the forthcoming Finance Ministers' Conference although no agenda has so far been issued.

As regards India's dollar requirements, recent developments indicate that it may be difficult for India to obtain the dollar allocation necessary to meet her normal needs, but there are certain unavoidable commitments for which it is maintained provision will have to be made.

INDIA ACCEPTS

A press note issued by the Ministry of Finance tonight on the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference stated:

"The dollar situation has been engaging the close attention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Since it affects the Governments of all the Commonwealth countries, the United Kingdom Government have in accordance with the practise of consultation between the members of the Commonwealth on matters of common concern, suggested that the Finance Ministers of these Governments should meet in London towards the middle of July for discussion. No definite date has yet been fixed

"The Government of India have accepted the invitation, and the Hon'ble Dr John Matthai, Finance Minister, will attend the conference on their behalf

"Correspondence between the United Kingdom Government and other Commonwealth Governments is still proceeding and a further announcement will be made when arrangements have been completed."

DEVALUATION DISASTROUS

Sharp Comments In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday (PTI): Reports on possible devaluation of the pound sterling evoked sharp comments in financial circles of Bombay. The general opinion was that the devaluation of the pound sterling would be disadvantageous to the interests of India.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, well-known financier, said in an interview that "the devaluation of the pound sterling at this juncture is definitely against the interests of India."

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, thought that any devaluation of the pound sterling would be inevitably followed by devaluation of the rupee. "This will make our already difficult position regarding foreign exchange still more difficult", he said.

ASSURANCES

"Before India can agree to the devaluation of the pound sterling, it is essential and necessary that India should get an assurance from the British Government to the effect that the sterling balances of the Reserve Bank will be fully compensated by writing up the amount to the extent of the depreciation of the pound in terms of gold or dollar", Sir Chunilal said.

Sir Chunilal estimated that the Reserve Bank held sterling worth Rs. 837 crores or £620 millions. He said:

(Continued on page 7), col. 7)

ZAFRULLAH KHAN'S RECEPTION

Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Pakistan Government, entertained the Indian delegation to dinner at Palace Hotel, Karachi on June 21, 1949. Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, the host, is second from right with Mr. C. C. Desai, Leader of the Indian delegation, in the centre. Second from left is Mons. Alfred Cartier, organiser of the Pak-French Cultural Association in France.

PRICE CONTROL OVER ALL EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

Delhi Decision: Helping Overseas Buyers

NEW DELHI, June 30 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to extend the price control over the export of cotton piecegoods to all destinations. At present the price control on the export of piecegoods applies to three countries only, Australia, Sudan and British East Africa.

The Government of India have also decided on the total removal of the existing restrictions on the export of fine and superfine cloth, grey and bleached cloth as well as cloth of extra width.

STEPPING UP EXPORTS

The following official communique is issued from Delhi:

With a view to stepping up exports of cotton piecegoods from India, the Government of India have liberalised their licensing policy in various directions since the beginning of this year, and early in June they announced removal of the export duty. In order that the removal of duty might result in the genuine lowering of prices of Indian piecegoods for buyers overseas, Government have, after discussion with representatives of mills and exporters, decided to extend price control over the export of cotton piecegoods, which at present applies to three countries only, to all destinations. The maximum permissible margins will be as follows:

(a) Mills supplying goods to an exporter—8 per cent over the standard price.
(b) Mills exporting direct to foreign countries will be entitled to charge up to 10 per cent over the standard price.
(c) Exporters will be entitled to charge a maximum of 15 per cent over the standard price.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary is being issued making these ceilings immediately effective. Existing contracts will not however be affected.

Further, it has been decided that the existing restrictions on the export of fine and superfine cloth, grey and bleached cloth, as well as cloth of extra width shall be totally removed. Licences will be given at the ports for the asking for all destinations, including Pakistan, and all formalities and restrictions will be reduced to the minimum. In other words, conditions approximating to free trade will prevail, and the only reason why licensing is being retained is that cloth being a commodity subject to internal control, it is necessary to ensure that cloth purchased for export is in fact exported and not sold internally.

The Government of India hope that these measures will go a long way towards helping the Indian textile industry and Indian exporters to retain those markets for Indian piecegoods which were built up and expanded during the war years at considerable sacrifice of internal civilian consumption. The figures of actual exports in the first five months of the year have shown a gradual but definite upward trend, and Government hope that this trend will be further intensified by the removal of the export duty and the imposition of price control.

Government are also pleased to note that exporters and manufacturers alike, on learning that certain unscrupulous parties have resorted to practices which have told upon the reputation of Indian exports, have undertaken to submit to Government a scheme of quality of control, which apart from the standing reputation of the large body of exporters and manufacturers whose goods continue to enjoy a deserved popularity in overseas markets, will act as a further guarantee of the standard of Indian piecegoods.

CRIPPS STARTS WOOING WESTERN EUROPE

Fight To Save Britain's Gold And Dollars

PARIS, June 29 (PTI-Reuter).

SIR Stafford Cripps, British, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today began a determined fight to save Britain's gold and dollar reserves and escape devaluation of sterling.

He and delegates of 18 other Marshall Aid countries met here for crisis talks

Sir Stafford Cripps was using all his skill and expert knowledge to get Western Europe to stand fast in support of the British view on trade recovery during today's meeting of the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). If there were any last minute attempts to reach agreement in advance of this afternoon's talks, they failed.

Sir Stafford Cripps saw Belgium's caretaker Socialist Premier Paul Henri Spaak, who is Chairman of the OEEC Council, for ten minutes earlier in the day—but only to make it clear he would remain adamant against adoption of any trading scheme which would cost Britain gold.

A new scheme for trading with Europe has to be drafted to follow the present scheme, due to expire tomorrow.

The Paris talks mainly concerned

(Continued on page 7)

Most Outstanding Human Voices

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPA).—The National Academy of Vocal Arts picked the world's ten most outstanding voices today. Their verdict:

Most theatrical: Winston Churchill. Suavest: U. S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. Most effeminate: Emperor Hirohito. Most authoritative: Radio announcer, Ben Graver. Sexiest: Lauren Bacall. Most paradoxical: Sir Stafford Cripps. Most explosive: Baseball Manager, Leo Durocher. Friendliest: Radio Master of Ceremonies, Dan Seymour. Most pugnacious: John L. Lewis. Most sincere: Trygve Lie.

Victim Of Calcutta Bomb Throw

CALCUTTA, June 29 (P.T.I.): One of the six persons injured in yesterday's disturbances in the College square area died in hospital today. He was hit by a bomb, which exploded when a procession an Mirzapore street was intercepted by the police.

This brings the number of deaths in the clash to two. The five other injured are progressing in hospital.

CONFERENCES ON AUSTRALIAN PEACE TREATY POSTPONED

LONDON, June 29 (U.P.A.): The Western powers agreed today to a Russian request to postpone until Friday the start of a new series of conferences on the Austrian Peace Treaty. The Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers had been scheduled to start the talks on Thursday.

They will try to work out a draft treaty for Austria by September 1, the deadline fixed at the recent Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers.

SHANGHAI BOMBED

40 Killed, 50 Wounded

SHANGHAI, June 29 (UPA).—Indiscriminate bombing by Nationalist warplanes killed or wounded 500 civilians and destroyed eighty houses in Shanghai today. Two or three Nationalist bombers dropped seven or more bombs apparently meant for the North Railway Station but the missiles landed in two slum areas a considerable distance away.

One slum district is half-a-mile north-east of the station and the other is three-quarters of a mile west. In one of these areas where rows of mud huts house some of Shanghai's poorest classes over 40 persons were killed and 50 wounded, while in the other district the casualty toll reached 400.

The raid was the sixth since the Communists occupied the great port of Shanghai which has a population of over 5,000,000 on May 25, adds PTI-Reuter. It was also the first in which four-engined aircraft have been used.

The Liberators flew over the heart of the city at about 5,000 feet.

HONG KONG. — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Kuomintang Party was outlawed by Hong Kong authorities today. Kuomintang officials failed to register with the police before the deadline established under the Crown Colony's emergency regulations and thereby became illegal in Hong Kong.

The Kuomintang was born in Hong Kong in the early years of this century when Sun Yat Sen took refuge here.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Government has sent a note to the Chinese Nationalist Government in Canton refusing to recognise its blockade of Communist held Chinese ports, the 'New York Times' said today.

LONDON.—Britain will tell the Chinese Nationalist Government tomorrow that she does not recognise its blockade of Communist-held ports, usually well informed quarters said in London today.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Ernest Bevin will make a statement in the House of Commons.

MRS. PANDIT CONFERS WITH ACHESON

WASHINGTON, June 29 (U.P.A.): Indian Ambassador Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit conferred for 30 minutes with Secretary of State Dean Acheson today and afterward said that she had discussed several matters concerning India, but she declined to amplify except that she did not discuss a loan.

WIPE OUT INDIA'S FOOD DEFICIT

Pandit Nehru's Call For Co-operation

DELHI PLAN TO STEP UP YIELD PER ACRE

NEW DELHI, June 29 (PTI):

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, appealed to the nation, through its seventeen-station radio network, for co-operation" in a mighty drive for food production, which is ultimately a war against poverty and ignorance, against malnutrition and high prices".

"It is a war", the Prime Minister declared, "in which every citizen can be a soldier and can serve his or her country. All of us will have to work hard and all of us will have to tighten our belts."

Reiterating Government's decision not to import food after 1951, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "We have not fixed that date without full thought and calculation. We intend to stick by that date and we intend by that date to be producing enough food for all the millions who inhabit this country. We have taken into account the possible increases in population and we even dare hope that the individual quota for food then will be somewhat higher than it is today, for today's quota is poor enough.

"I am convinced that we can do it and that we will do it. But we shall do it only with a great effort in which vast numbers of our people join and co-operate."

10 PER CENT DEFICIT

Pandit Nehru said that the country had a food deficit this year of about ten per cent, part of which had been caused by very special misfortunes that befell the country this year. Putting the additional figures that we have to reach by 1951 at 15 per cent of our present food production, he did not think it was a very high target to aim at.

Saying that he wished to emphasise the short-term food production programme for the next two years, the Prime Minister said that the first item of this programme was intensive and better cultivation of the land at present being cultivated. "It is well-known that the yield per acre in our country is very low, compared to most other countries. It should therefore be easily possible for us to increase that

(Continued on page 7)

WHO CARES FOR HIS ADVICE ANYWAY?

MADRAS, June 29 (PTI).

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, confirmed today that the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru had addressed a communication to him on the advertisement tax legislation.

The Premier said in an interview that Pandit Nehru's letter was purely of an "advisory nature", based on the representations made to him at Delhi by a deputation of newspaper editors for the withdrawal of the advertisement levy.

"The Prime Minister has not asked us to drop the bill," he added.

Asked whether, in the circumstances, the Madras Government were likely to defer the Advertisement Tax Bill, the Premier replied in the negative.

STUDENTS' TOKEN STRIKE TODAY

Protest Against Fee Increase

BOMBAY, Wednesday: More than 15,000 students attending the municipal schools of the city will be observing a one-day token strike on Thursday as a protest against increase in their fees, it is learned. The strike is in response to the call made by the Bombay Students' A spokesman of the Union told a representative of this paper that the decision of the Municipal Congress Party to increase fees even of students attending the primary municipal schools was a violation of its own pledge and a denial of education to the masses. He feared that the majority of students attending these schools who came from lower middle class and workers' families would be hit hard by the present increase.

RESUME IN EIGHT DAYS OR BE DISMISSED

Commissioner's Last Appeal To Sweepers

BOMBAY Wednesday

RESUMPTION of duty in eight days or "mass" dismissals from service and eviction from Municipal quarters—these are the alternatives which will be conveyed to Bombay's striking sweepers at dawn tomorrow through thousands of leaflets over the signature of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel.

Calling it "this last appeal" Mr. Patel asks the workers "to follow the right and lawful path and not to resort to coercion or blackmail.

"Some of you have already found that it does not pay to defy the law The rest should now realise their mistake and return to work. The dispute can then be referred to adjudication if the workers so desire and as usual, the Award given by the Court will be implemented."

The Municipal Commissioner's strongly-worked "resume or be dismissed" call to the workers came after the confession of failure by Mr. R. R. Bhole, the self-appointed mediator, who said that all his efforts at devising an amicable settlement of the dispute had come to nought.

The following is the full text of the Commissioner's appeal to be distributed in Marathi and Gujerati leaflets:

THREAT FAILS

"This is addressed to all Municipal workers, whether Mahars or others who absented themselves from work from May 13, 1949. This absention is now 48 days old. It started without any notice and perhaps because some people thought that coupled with some acts of sabotage, a large absention of workers will cause such insanitary condition in the City that the Municipality would immediately yield.

"You should have realised by now that the threat has failed and the present tactics of blackmail cannot work. The citizens of Bombay do not want to be held to ransom; this is evident from the fact that there is no public sympathy for the workers.

"This of course does not mean that the legitimate rights of workers should be denied or their genuine grievances should not be redressed. Lawful machinery for this purpose has been provided and it cannot be brushed asidee by any party, employer or employee according to his whims. Indeed, had the representatives of Kamgar Sangh who started talks with me in April decided to avail themselves of the machinery set up by the Government to resolve all such disputes the award of the Court could perhaps have been out by now.

"Do not be misled into believing that prolongation of the absenteeism will yield you any results. Uncalled for striker never succeed and the absentee workers suffer the most in the end.

"Some of you have already found that it does not pay to defy the law. The rest should now realise their mistake and return to work. The dispute can then be referred to adjudication if the workers so desire and as usual, the award given by the Court will be implemented.

"I am now asking you to return to work by the morning of July 7, 1949. Failing resumption of work by you as above, I shall be reluctantly compelled to order mass dismissals from service eviction from Municipal quarters etc. which will unnecessarily cause untold hardship to a much larger number of workers than at present.

"Once again, you are asked to follow the right and lawful path and not to resort to coercion or blackmail. I am making this last appeal to you to follow constitutional methods."

H. M. S. REDOUBT FOR INDIAN NAVY

LONDON, June 29, (PTI-Reuter): The first of three British destroyers to change their flags for the Indian Tricolour, the "Redoubt" will be handed over to the Indian Government at Cahtham Dockyard, Kent, on Monday. She will be renamed the "Ranjit."

Admiral Sir Henry Moore will formally hand the vessel over to the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Krishna Menon.

The "Redoubt" 1,705 tons, entered service in 1943.

Two other destroyers, the "Rotherham" and the "Raider" will be handed over to the Indian Government in the near future.

NEOGY TO ACT AS FINANCE MINISTER

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 29.—The Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy will officiate as Finance Minister during Mr. John Matthai's London visit.

Soviet Plans In Japan

WASHINGTON, June 29, (PTI-Reuter): American State Department officials said today that Soviet Russia was pushing an active campaign to "communise" Japan from within

Latest apparent evidence was the return to Japan of 2,000 war prisoners who chanted Communist songs when they came ashore.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Tooth Paste Expert. Write with minimum salary acceptable to Aksir Dandan Ltd., 28, Chatham Lines, Allahabad 868

Applications are invited for the post of a Senior Medical Officer in the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd Shakarnagar in the scale of OS Rs. 640-35-850-EB-900-50-1200 Post graduates with previous experience would be preferred. Selected candidates can be given any intermediate salary in the grade according to qualification and experience. He will be provided with free unfurnished quarters water supply and electricity and will get the benefit of provident fund leave bonus etc as per rules and regulations of the Company. The present rate of D A is ten per cent of the pay. Applications with full qualifications and testimonials are to be sent to the Operative Director, the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd Abid Road Hyderabad Deccan on or before 15th July 1949 These candidates who are called for interview will be paid one way 1st class fare (OS Rs 110-10-3 is equivalent to IG Rs 1st approx) 4395

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce enrol immediately for New Session just commenced for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries Bank Officers Accountants and General Commerce Tuition personal or postal Call or write for enrolment and Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road 873

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For Sale — Department Stores most modernly designed and well equipped and centrally situated in New Delhi offered for sale on reasonable terms. Only parties prepared to invest about Rupees Two lakhs need apply to Box No 872 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Pressed Steel Tanks Tender form and drawing obtainable from the Controller of Stores G.I.P. Railway Gipstore Lane Lower Parel Bombay 13 at Rs. 3 - per set not refundable Money Order or Cash only Closing date Tuesday the 19th July 1949 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) 4936

HARINAGAR SUGAR MILLS. LTD., BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 30th June, 1949 at 4 p.m.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will remain CLOSED from 23rd June, 1949 to 7th July, 1949, both inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st June, 1949.
(4654)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—NOTICE

ADVANCE BOOKING OF PASSENGERS (CLASS II & III) TRAVELLING OVER 300 MILES

AS A FURTHER FACILITY to long distance passengers, it has been arranged that Class II & III tickets for distances over 300 miles are issued one day in advance at the ticket windows at the following stations: Nasik Road, Jalgaon, Kandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

The facility will be extended to other Stations gradually. 4967

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE B E S & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the building 2 Station Wagon Bodies on 125.14" Wheel Base 1948 Chevrolet Chassis will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on 13th July, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. (4962)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Civil Supplies Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following temporary post under the Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), Bombay.

1. Senior Auditors Rs. 200-15-380 E.B. 20-500.
2. Junior Accountants Rs. 200-15-245.
3. Deputy Accountants Rs. 140-10-200

With dearness allowances admissible under rules.

Applicants for categories Nos. 1 and 2 must possess good accounting qualifications and must have had considerable previous experience of at least 10 years in Accounts work in a Civil or Military Accounts Office as Superintendent, Senior Accountant, or Divisional Accountant. R.As with long commercial experience will also be considered.

Applicants for category No. 3 must have at least 5 years' service in responsible accounts posts under Government or in commercial offices and must be either B. Coms., or G.D.A's or Graduates.

Candidates for all the three categories must be able to read and write at least one regional language of the Bombay Province.

Bombay domicile is essential for all the posts. The applicants must be prepared to work in the districts with head quarters at the places fixed by Government.

Applicants should call at the office of the Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), New India Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay, in person with their application and certificates, etc. not later than the 10TH JULY 1949 at their own expense No travelling Allowance will be paid by Government for coming for the interview or for joining the first appointment at the station to which he is posted.

Candidates who do not fulfil the conditions prescribed above need not apply

S. M. MOGRE,
Establishment Officer.
Date 30th June, 1949.
(4966)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES

PRESS NOTIFICATION

ALLOCATION OF TIN-PLATE CONTAINERS AND STEEL FOR MAINTENANCE AND PROCESSING OF FOOD FACTORIES FOR PERIOD I/1950.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the last date for the receipt of applications on the prescribed form from Food Processing Industries for allocation of (a) Tin-plate/containers and (b) steel for maintenance and packing through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned for Period I/1950, is 25th July, 1949. All Food Processing Factories which are already in D.G.I. & S. list, desiring to receive tin-plate/containers and steel for maintenance and packing should ensure that their applications are received by the Food Industries Directorate, Block No. 8, D.G.I. & S., New Delhi by the date specified above. All new food processing factories which are not on the D.G.I. & S., list must furnish replies to the standard questionnaire otherwise their applications will not be entertained. Prescribed forms of application for (a) Tin-plate containers, and (b) Iron and Steel for maintenance and packing and copies of the standard questionnaire may be obtained from the Food Industries Directorate, Block No 8, Shahjahan Road, Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

The name of the food Industry for which above assistance is required must invariably be mentioned in bold letters on the top of the envelope.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES,
NEW DELHI

No. CDL F2/338/49. 4940

PUBLIC NOTICES

STATE TRANSPORT BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS in B-2 (item rate) form for carrying out the following works for the State Transport at Byculla-Bombay will be received by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Bombay in his office at Worli on the dates shown below and will be opened by him on the dates indicated in the subjoined statement.

S. No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost Rs.	Earnest Money Rs.	Date from which tenders will be issued	Last date for issuing tenders	Last date for receiving tenders	Date of opening tenders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Development of the land & carrying out Miscellaneous items	45,250	445.-	9-7-49 Saturday.	16-7-49 Saturday.	20-7-49 Wednesday.	20-7-49 Wednesday.
2.	Construction of a combined Bus Station & a Depot.	44,500	452 -				

Earnest money as mentioned above should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or the nearest Government Treasury and receipted chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate of financial stability without which tender shall not be considered. Earnest money in cash or cheque will not be accepted.

Blank tender forms can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, State Transport, Bombay on payment of Rs. 4 - per copy per work with whom plans and contract documents could be seen and other particulars obtained.

The contractor shall quote the rates in words and figures and work out the amount for each item and the total given at the end. No alteration in the form of the tender or in the schedule of quantities and no addition in the shape of special stipulation shall be permitted.

Tenders which do not fulfil any of the above conditions or those in the printed tender or are incomplete in any respect will be rejected.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Bombay who reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd) D. D. SATHE,
Provincial Motor Transport Controller,
Bombay.
(4965)

G.I.P. RAILWAY — NOTICE

CONDEMNED Broad gauge Loco Boilers are available for sale in Bombay to Purchasers who will engage to use them as boilers and not as scrap. Parties interested are requested to apply for particulars to the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, by 6-7-1949 by letter superscribed "Loco Boilers." 4935

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

Shahjahan Road, NEW DELHI
PRESS NOTIFICATION

Subject:— STEEL ALLOTMENT FROM STEEL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES QUOTA FOR PERIOD I, II, III & IV/1950.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the last dates for the receipt of applications, through the Provincial Government are as follows:—

PERIOD.	LAST DATE.
I 1950	30- 7-1949
II 1950	30-10-1949
III/1950	30- 1-1950
IV/1950	30- 4-1950

All Steel Processing Factories which are already on the D.G.I. & S., list, desiring to receive steel and/or Tin-plate from Steel Processing Industries Quota should ensure that their applications are received by the appropriate Development Officers by the last date specified above.

All new firms which are not already on the D.G.I. & S., list, must furnish complete information, as asked for in the Press Notification issued for Period III/1948 (copy of which can be obtained, on application, from D.G. I. & S., (Steel Cell) otherwise their applications will not be entertained.

The conditions for eligibility of a factory for allotment of steel from the S.P.I. Quota are as follows:—

(a) It should have been established, using power and doing steel processing work before 1st January, 1946.

(b) It should be registered under the Indian Factories Act whether before or after 1st January 1946. In the latter case the factory will be inspected by an officer of this Directorate General before it is brought on to the list.

(c) A factory, which is established after 1st January, 1946, is using power and is registered under the Factories Act can be considered for inclusion in the Central list only if the Provincial Government recommend its case on any special grounds.

Applications should be forwarded through the Provincial Quota Authorities (e.g. Director of Industries, etc.) stating in clear terms under what category their factory falls. Documentary proof should also be sent. This is necessary to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

Factories not falling in the above three categories should apply to their Provincial Quota Authorities for their requirements of steel.

JANG BIR SINGH
for Director-General of
Industries and Supplies.
File No. CD-1 (F.2)/339/49. 4943

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TRAIN NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from July 1, 1949, 34 Up Poona Passenger train WILL HALT AT VITHALWADI Station and will run to the following revised timings between Lonavla and Kalyan.

Lonavla A. 12-23 as at present and D. 12-28; Khandala D. 12-38; Karjat D. 13-30; Bhivpuri Road D. 13-42; Neral D. 13-52; Vangani D. 14-04; Badlapur D. 14-17; Ambernath D. 14-28; Vithalwadi D. 14-38 and Kalyan A. 14-47 hrs. as at present. 4968

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Bombay Municipality (By order of the Municipal Commissioner) invites tenders for the supply of (1) Rafters, teakwood, round, (2) Flushing tanks and (3) Cloth, Blue serge, during the year 1949-50.

Tender forms containing full particulars together with any other relevant information can be had from his office at 566, DeLisle Road, Byculla, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.- for a set of each kind.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant on Wednesday the 13th July 1949 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P. (4964)

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES.

NOTICE OF TENDER.

TENDERS are invited preferably from contractors, who own their own workshops and who are borne on the Approved list of M.E.S. and within whose financial limits the value of the work lies, by the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, for the supply of Furniture equal in all respects to "Approved samples" to be supplied for E/E and E/M Wing at S.M.E., Kirkee, Poona. The work is estimated to cost about Rs. 3 Lakhs.

Other Furniture Dealers, though not on the M.E.S. List but owning Furniture Workshops may also apply for tender and before the tender documents are issued to them they will be required to show proof of their suitability for the work and to enlist themselves with M.E.S. as approved contractors.

The articles of Furniture required are Chairs, Stools, Benches, Tables, Almirahs, Cupboards, File Racks, Forms with back Work Tables, Work Benches, Tool Cases, Book Cases etc. The exact number required to be supplied will be indicated in tender documents.

Application for tender forms must be submitted on or before 6-7-49 to the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona.

Copies of the conditions of contract, Drawings will be opened for inspection in the office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, during office hours.

Tender documents will be issued on and after 8th July, 1949.

Tenders will be received on 22nd July, 1949. (4953)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) Abdulhoosein Gulamali, (2) Mulla Ismailji Shaikh Sharaffally, (3) saifuddin Shaikh Sharaffally (4) Fakruddin Mahomedally, (5) Fatmabai widow of Mulla Gulamali Shamsuddin, (6) Kulsumbai daughter of Mulla Gulamali Shamsuddin, (7) Shirinbai daughter of Mulla Gulamali Shamsuddin, (8) Fizzabu daughter of Mulla Gulamali Shamsuddin and (9) Khatunbai daughter of Mulla Gulamali Shamsuddin, all of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Muslim Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All those pieces or parcels of land hereditaments and premises situate at MAGATHAN IN THE VILLAGE OF MAGATHONE or Magathan, (Borivali) containing by admeasurement 23 Acres and 24¼ Gunthas in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana and bearing the following Survey Numbers and other particulars:—

Survey No.	AREA Acre	Gunthas
8	4	18
9	1	18½
10	5	27
11	3	24
12	1	2
13	6	35
	23	24½

Dated this 28th day of June, 1949
AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4931

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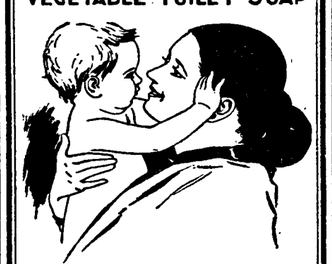

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172, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY
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COMPULSORY CAMPING IN SCHOOL PROGRAMME

Decision Physical Education Body's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

CAMPING will soon form an essential part of the school programme in Bombay Province. No pupil will be allowed to complete the High School course without completing at least a month's camping.

The Government has taken this decision on the recommendation of the Physical Education Committee. For the present, however, the recommendation has been accepted in principle, and its implementation postponed till suitable camping sites are made available all over the Province. As part of camping, the Government will consider introducing programmes involving some national services such as the liquidation of illiteracy and the contribution of labour for some nation-building activities like road-building, land reclamation etc.

The Physical Education Committee had recommended that every school with a total strength of 250 pupils or less should have a minimum playground area of three acres and for every additional 250 pupils 1½ acres of playground should be added. It had also suggested that the Government should aid the schools to get the necessary land by instituting land acquisition proceedings, wherever necessary, and also by arranging to give loans, when necessary, to school managements on the basis of an easy repayment plan. The Government will give effect to these recommendations, whenever possible.

GYMNASIUMS

The attention of the Secondary Schools in the Province is being drawn to the Committee's recommendations that they should have a gymnasium of their own to carry on activities during the monsoon and to promote certain types of activities conducted as an indoor setting, and that the schools which are now situated in congested areas and have no adequate playgrounds, should, as an immediate but temporary measure, provide vacant class-room space for conducting physical activities.

The Government has decided not to admit for grants expenditure on costly games like cricket and tennis, if such expenditure exceeds 10 per cent. of the total expenditure under Physical Education.

PRODUCING HIGHEST CROP YIELD

Prizes For Villages Bombay Scheme

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

With a view to introducing a healthy spirit of competition amongst cultivators on a collective basis, the Government of Bombay has decided to award cash prizes to villages for producing the highest yield.

A prize of Rs. 1,000 will be awarded to a village in each taluka, which will show the highest yield per acre, on an average, of the staple crop grown in the taluka. The prize money will be utilised for effecting improvements of a permanent nature, such as digging a well, repairs to the village chavdi, etc., in the village winning the prize.

There are about 250 talukas in the Province, including the newly formed districts. The total expenditure on the scheme, therefore, will roughly be Rs. 250,000 for a year.

The items of public utility for which the prize money will be utilised will be settled by the Collector of the District in consultation with the villagers concerned.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER

Demand For Irrigation Facilities

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A deputation of peasants from Ahmednagar waited on the Premier of Bombay and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, today and placed their demands for irrigation facilities.

It is learned that they received patient hearing from the Ministers and their case will be sympathetically considered.

CHILD DIES OF FIRE BURNS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A three-year-old child ran to her mother, struggling in agony from burns she sustained while lighting a stove and affectionately hugged the woman with the result that she herself received serious burns on her body and subsequently died in the hospital.

The mother, Savitrabai, aged 35 residing at Borivli, lighted a stove yesterday for preparing evening tea, but her clothes accidentlv caught fire. Bobi, her three-year-old child who was playing nearby, saw her mother struggling in agony, rushed to her and embraced her, and in the act she was also badly burnt.

Both the mother and the child were rushed to the K.E.M. Hospital were the latter died late in the night. The mother is still lying in a serious condition.

"BETTER PROGRAMMES BETTER ARTISTS"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Better programmes and better artists"—that is the slogan of the Bombay Municipality in its efforts to bring soothing music to tired citizens enjoying their evening leisure in the city's municipal gardens. As against the original annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000, the Municipality proposes to spend an additional Rs. 3,000 for improving the quality of the music concerts. Mahim and Sion, hitherto strangers to this civic amenity, will now be paid periodic visits by the peripatetic municipal musicians.

CHARGE OF MAKING FALSE COMPLAINT

Conviction In Car Transaction

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Keshavji Berajwala, described as a Finance Broker and Insurance Agent, was convicted of the offence of receiving stolen property and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default four month's R.I. by Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court.

Berajwala was also convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by the same Magistrate on charge of making a false complaint.

The conviction, which followed a trial lasting nearly 18 months arese out of a complicating series of transactions involving, first, the alleged purchase by Berajwala of a new Chevrolet car stolen from the yard of the General Motors Ltd., its subsquent sale by him to another businessman followed by the return of the car to Berajwala, because the buyer was not satisfied with the documents relating to the sale of the car.

ANTI-CORRUPTION ENTERS

Investigations made by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the City Police of a complaint made by Berajwala unravelled the story of the alleged theft by Peter Pereira, who has now been convicted on that charge.

The car, which is the pivot of this series of transactions ending in two criminal prosecutions was parked at the Wadi Bunder Yard of the General Motors Ltd., from where it disappeared mysteriously on December 30, 1947. Peter Pereira, described as motor driver employed by General Motors, who is alleged to have committed the theft of the car, is stated to have sold it to Berajwala for Rs. 14,000. Berajwala in turn is stated to have sold it to Motiram Gajanan Prabhakar, described as the Proprietor of Swastik Motors, at the same price.

Meanwhile, Prabhakar is stated to have demanded from Berajwala certain documents relating to the sale of the car, which Berajwala apparently could not produce. Prabhakar having insisted on those documents, Berajwala is stated to have proposed that he would buy the car back from Prabhakar.

COMPLAINT LODGED

Having agreed to this proposal, Prabhakar is stated to have received from Berajwala a cheque for Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 2,500 in cash in lieu of the full payment of the price of the car. Berajwala, however, lodged a complaint with the Anti-Corruption Police that Prabhakar was selling stolen property to him.

The Anti-Corruption then investigated into the whole case and unravelled all the complicated details in the transactions of the new Chevrolet car that was missing from General Motors Wadi Bunder Yard on December 30, 1947. The Anti-Corruption in this connection arrested Peter Pereira, Mohahemad Hassan Kazram, Balkrishna Murkudi and Clarence Bockens.

Both Peter Periera and Mohomed Hassan Kazrani were convicted and sentenced to two month's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each in defalt four month's R.I. Mohomed Hassan Kazrani was found guilty of abetment of the crime with Peter Pereira.

Balkrishna Murkudi and Clarence Bockens were, however, acquitted by the Magistrate.

RESTORATION OF MINOR DAUGHTER

Summons Against Mistress

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Alleging that Annie Joseph, whom he had brought to his house from Karachi and kept as his mistress, had disappeared from his house taking away with her at the same time his minor daughter Leela, aged eight, Nurmohamed, the complainant requested Mr. Menezez, the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, for a search warrant for the production of his minor daughter in court and prayed for summons against his former mistress, Annie.

The Nagpada Police duly executed the search warrant yesterday and produced the minor girl in court. Pending disposal of the case, Annie, the accused, was ordered to execute a bond for a sum of Rs. 200 for producing the child on every date of hearing in court. The complainant was represented by Manek G. Shahani, Advocate.

EXAM. FOR ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Examination for electrical supervisors (competency certificate) and wiremen (Wiremen's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad simultaneously, commencing from Monday, August 22, 1949. Applications for appearing at the Examination should reach the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P.W.D Churchgate Street, Bombay 1, by July 15. Forms of application can be obtained from the same office.

BOMBAY BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Commissioner of Police has extended his order prohibiting meetings and processions in Greater Bombay up to July 14, 1949.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu. Ashad Shud 4. 2005
Muslim Ramzan 3. 1368
Parsi. Behman 1. 1218
Sunrise. 6-4 a.m., Sunset. 7-20 p.m
Highside 02-13, 13-45
Lowside 08-08, 21-23

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting at the Corporation Hall at 2-30 p.m. (B.I.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE Special meeting at Congress House at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE (GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND) At home at New Era School, Hughes Road, at 5-15 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Brains Trust at 12 Wodehouse Road at 6-30 p.m.

SCINDIA STEAM NAV CO. LTD. Farewell to Capt. K. Cooverjee at Scindia House at 5-30 p.m.

ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO. Film show at B.E.S.T. Conference Hall at 3 p.m.

Agricultural Rent In Dahanu Prant

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has fixed, under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, the maximum rate of rent to be paid to landlords in Umbergaon, Dahanu and Shahapur talukas and Mokhada peta of Thana district and Jawahar state. The maximum rent in the case of irrigated lands will be one-fifth of the produce or its value, as determined in the prescribed manner, and that in the case of other lands one-fourth of the produce or its value.

Agent Fined For Closing Mill

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 29. The Agent of Navalakha Mill of Broach has been fined Rs. 5,000 by the Industrial Court for closing down the mill on the ground of financial difficulty.

The Industrial Court has observed that the closure of the mill is illegal an that it will have to pay a fine of Rs. 5 000 in case it is not opened.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Industrial disputes between the Star Textile Engineering Works, Limited, and the M. Electrical and Mechanical Appliances, Limited, both of Bombay, have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. C. Shah.

SLOW UNLOADING IN CITY DOCKS

Delaying Tactics Of Crane-Drivers

LACK OF LOCOMOTIVES AND LEAKY WAGONS CONTRIBUTE FOR DELAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE amount of imported foodgrains now unloaded per day in Bombay docks is less than what it was two months ago, according to a Central Government official.

This, he said, was in spite of the introduction of an additional night shift two weeks ago, to work exclusively on foodgrain ships.

He said "This reduced output is mainly due to the 'go-slow' policy adopted by the Port Trust crane-drivers who were now forbidden to accept "tea-money" — averaging rupees two per day per head—from the stevedoring firms.

"Crane-drivers have been receiving this payment for the last 25 years and this was the most inopportune time for the Port Trust to put a ban on such acceptance, when cargo ships were crowded round Bombay harbour awaiting unloading," the official added.

10 DAYS FOR UNLOADING

There are now 4 foodgrains ships being unloaded in the docks, while thirteen are in mid-stream awaiting berthing space. Ten foodgrain ships are expected in the Bombay Harbour during July. Six out of the sixteen berths are reserved for foodgrains ships and according to the official, it now takes about ten days as against six days taken previously, to unload a foodgrain ship carrying approximately 9,000 tons.

The official said: "We also have the problem of railway wagons. Hardly 50 per cent of our requirements are met and 50 per cent of the wagons that are delivered to us are leaky and have to be sent back."

LEAKY ROOFS

A P.T.I. Representative, who was taken round the docks by the official, saw over a dozen wagons with leaky roofs and the floor of one wagon had a leak at least 15 inches wide. "These wagons are supposed to be thoroughly tested and inspected by railway officials before being sent to us" the official said.

"Last week, a certain number of wagons, which had been loaded with foodgrains could not move out of the docks, because no locomotive engines were made available" he added.

The P.T.I. Representative saw in one of the sheds, a portion of the stacked foodgrains mixed with red lead oxide, which was littered on the floor. The official said: "This is because the Port Trust has not swept the shed before allowing the foodgrains to be stored in it."

In order to expedite the despatch of foodgrains from the sheds in the docks to their destinations in and outside Bombay, the Food Ministry had now discontinued the procedure of weighing every bag before it was stitched, the official said.

DIXIT PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The death occurred by heart failure early this morning of Dixit, the well-known screen comedian, at his residence at Shivaji Park, Dadar. Dixit, who was 42 was suffering from heart disease for the last two years.

A popular film actor, Dixit started his screen-career with the Shree Ranjit Movietones, Bombay, some twenty years back when the "talkie pictures" were first introduced.

Dixit was the first comedian to introduce to the Indian audience full length comedies on the screen through his picture, "Char Chakram" in which he played the feature role. His recent pictures were "Pugree" and "Chaubeji."

A voracious reader, Dixit was a gentlemen-actor, free from any vices. He was extremely popular among his co-stars.

Shree Ranjit Studios, Shree Sound Studios, Prakash Studios, the Filmistan Studios and several other studios in the city were closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of Dixit.

RULE AGAINST TRUSTEES

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Covajee).

Ranchhaddas B. Lotewalla and others Trustees of the Ranchhoddas Lotwalla Trust—Petitioners

Vs.

The Province of Bombay and others —Respondents

His lordship admitted a petition for the issue of Writ of Certiorari to quash an order of requisition and an order of allotment in respect of the Premiers of the R. L. Trust Hostel for college students situated in Ranchhod Bhuwan at Girgaon.

The petitioners and the 2nd and 3rd respondents as Trustees of a public charitable Trust created by the 1st petitioner were running that hostel in furtherance of one of the objects of the Trust—the students being licensees. At their meeting held on 2nd June, 1949, the Trustees decided to close down the hostel and to use the premises for running a Research Institute for Post-Graduate students which was another object of the Trust. A couple of days later the Controller of Accommodation was informed by the Trustees of the closing of the hostel. On 25th June, 1949, a requisition order was served on the Trustees along with an order allotting the premises to "the Secretary, R. L. Trust Hostel Students Union". The petitioners thereupon made the present petition to the High Court contending that the orders were ultra vires and void inter alia on the ground that not being intended and never having been let to anyone, it did not fall within the definition of premises in the Requisition Act.

His lordship issued a Rule to show cause why the writs of certiorari and prohibition prayed for should not be granted and granted an interim injunction restraining the first respondent from enforcing the order pending the disposal of this petition. The Rule was made returnable for argument on 15th July next.

Mr. M. L. Maneksha and Mr. N. A. Palkhiwalla instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas appeared for the petitioners.

POWAI HYDROSTAT 'WORN OUT'

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The hydrostat installed at Powai for chlorinating the city's water supply is reported to have been "worn out" due to continuous day and night working without any major repairs.

The Water Works Department of the Municipality will treat repairs to the worn-out pump chamber as "urgent" in view of the need for maintaining undisturbed the vital process of chlorinating Bombay's water supply.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Thursday, June 30.

BOMBAY A

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radhabai Rao 7-45 B. S. Thakore 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 8-45 News (G).

244 metres (1,231 kc/s), 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Radhabai Rao 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As In Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dance Music.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 G. V. Shanbaug (Sham Kalyan) 5-30 As In Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 B. S. Thakore 6-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 7-0 Topic Of Day 7-10 Local 7-15 Gangubai Hangal 7-45 Chitrapat Sangit 8-0 G. V. Shanbaug (Khamach Thumri) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As In Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As In Bombay B 10-0 Silloo Panthaki 10-20 BBC Symphony Orchestra 10-40 p.m. Mario Pagliarin.

BOMBAY B

353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As In Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Gangubai Hangal Nike ghungariya Bilaskhani Todi 8-30 News (M) 8-45 B. R. Pawaskar Katava gadgai lava Deskar Aji radha bala Pad (K. P. Khadilkar) 9-0 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. As In Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 B. R. Pawaskar Yogya na prem varnana Pad (K. P. Khadilkar) 1-10 Lalkari 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal Programme for women in Marathi; Chaloo ghadamodi: Written by B. V. NADKARNI, Juni gani by SUNDRABAI LELE; Aple patra pohochale: Replies to listeners' letters. 2-30 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 metres (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

4-20 As In Bombay A 6-0 P. S. Joshi Pad 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As In Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 P. S. Joshi Abhang 8-30 Gamat Jamat 8-45 "Lagna Ni Vitinu Vitak" 9-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 9-20 Indumati Chaubal (Bhajan) 9-30 B. S. Thakore (Geet) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Sports Folio 10-0 Gangubai Hangal.

250 metres (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhajano 8-0 News (E) 8-15 D. H. Vimadalal (Bnairaon) 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Violin Vadan 6-25 Parisima Bhachech (Bhajan) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda only) 6-35 Majur Bhaiyo Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 p.m. Film Geeto 7-15 Gujaratna Ddyogo 7-30 Parisima Bhachech (Geeto) 7-45 Shahanai Nun-Vrund Vadan (Raag Shankara) 8-0 K. L. Saigal 8-10 Local 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Apni Farmaish 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Shahnai Nun-Vrun Vadan (Raag Adana) 9-30 'Sagar Na Pravasi' 10-0 D. H. Vimadalal (Sur Malhar).

'PROVIDE TRAVELLING AMENITIES'

Traffic Association Chief's Plea

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Harilal N. Contractor, out-going President of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, declared at the annual general meeting of the Association today that Government should give top priority to providing the much-needed amenities to the railway travelling public.

Mr. Contractor felt that in respect of amenities, the authorities seemed to be giving too much emphasis in providing luxuries like air-conditioning the coaches. "It is very essential that the Railway should provide proper ligting in coaches, water in trains, coaching facilities, return tickets, provision of watermen at different important stations especially during the hot season, benches on platforms, high level platforms etc. When thinking of large schemes, these questions should not be shelved, but should be tackled first", he added.

Observing that the conditions of Passenger's travel were not in any way eased, he said that the re-classification and the increase in fares have not in any way improved the situation.

He asserted that Government should concentrate their energies in improving transport facilities which would go to solve the economic welfare of the nation.

Mr. Cotractor said that Government should come forward with definite plans to help the development of air transport throughout the country so that the present high cost of travel by air be reduced to attract more passengers to travel by air. He also welcomed the scheme of nationalisation of road transport.

Mr. P. R. Bhat was elected new President.

TRAINING CENTRES FOR TEACHERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee, the Secretary of the Schools Committee has prepared a scheme for starting Basic Training Centres for the Municipal teachers.

According to this scheme four centres will be opened in different parts of the city wherein Marathi, Gujerathi, Urdu and Hindi teachers will get training. The scheme will cost to the Municipality Rs. 3,35,050 for the first year.

The scheme came up for consideration before the meeting of the Schools Committee this afternoon when it was decided that the matter be referred to the Finance Sub-Committee.

The meeting also decided to depute some of the Municipal School Supervisors and Inspectors to Basic Training Centres outside Bombay for getting acquainted with the working and development of these centres.

GOVT. TO START SAVINGS DRIVE

Rs. 50 Crores To Be Raised By Selling National Savings Certificates

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A campaign to raise Rs. 50 crores by way of the sale of National Savings Certificates from the middle classes, particularly in the rural areas, will be started by the Government of India shortly, it is understood.

While the drive is primarily conceived as an anti-inflationary measure, it is also designed to provide a convenient form of investment to those with small surpluses which otherwise are frittered away in a hundred different wasteful ways.

The Finance Department of the Bombay Government, it is understood, had strongly urged the Government of India to revive the Agency System, which had been given up sometime back. It was pointed out that this was the only way to galvanise the small savings movement which had begun to sag in recent months.

With big investors refusing to subscribe to Government loans the Government had to look more and more to the small investor, but even in this field activity was virtually paralysed for want of a well organised drive.

The string of Agents on the lines of Insurance canvassers working on a commission basis, it was felt, would step up the tempo of collection by personal door-to-door approach of the potential investor.

EXPERTS SUGGESTIONS

It is learnt that the Government of India have now accepted the suggestion made by Bombay's financial experts. An official announcement in this behalf has, however, to await the return from London of Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, Government of India from the U.K.

With Britain herself facing a serious economic crisis, particularly in the matter of her Dollar resources, there is considerable pessimism about India's ability to get adequate quantities of Sterling, particularly, convertible Sterling. Therefore, the emphasis on internal economy and savings is likely to be greater in the ensuing months.

GUJERAT CATTLE CENTRES

Home Minister Explains Reason For Closure

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Revenue and Home Minister, explained to Pressmen today, why Government had closed down cattle centres in the famine areas in Gujerat.

He said that the action was taken in the interest of the people so that cattle should be on hand for ploughing purposes as soon as the rains came.

The Government were, however, doing their best to provide fodder for cattle in these areas.

WEATHER

POONA, June 29 (P.T.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, the 29th June 1949.:—

The monsoon continues to be weak except in Assam.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and occurred locally in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad Gujarat, East Rajputana and Chota Nagpur. Scattered showers have occurred in the rest of the Peninsula, in the central parts of the country, the East United Provinces, Bihar and West Bengal.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in the southern parts of the United Provinces and in Gujarat and the adjoining parts of South Rajputana.

Forecast valid until the evening of 30th:— Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar and Assam and occur locally in the rest of the Peninsula, in the West Central Provinces and West Bengal. Scattered showers are likely in Saurashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, the East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum no minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st June 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hrs. I.S.T. on 29th June 1949.

Ahmedabad 100 85 0 0.1 minus 3.4; Ahmednagar 92 69 0.3 2.9 minus 2.3; Ajmer 101 85 0 1.8 minus 0.5; Allahabad — 85 0.1 minus 3.6; Bangalore 83 66 0 3.4 plus 0.7; Baroda 101 86 0 0.8 minus 5.3; Bhopal 95 76 0.5 3.0 minus 3.5; Bhuj 99 81 0 0.7 minus 0.6; BOMBAY 90 78 0.4 16.9 minus 1.4; Calcutta 90 82 0 8.0 minus 3.3; Calicut 83 75 0 25.3 minus 6.9; Cherrapunji 68 65 2.4 73.0 minus 30.0; Cochin 82 75 0.1 22.9 minus 4.7; Colombo 85 79 0 12.1 plus 3.8; Cuttack 95 83 0 g.7 minus 3.7; Dehra Dun 98 77 0 2.6 minus 5.4; Delhi 103 88 0 0.2 minus 2.6; Hyderabad (Dn.) 87 75 T 5.1 plus 0.9; Indore 90 77 T 7.6 plus 2.1; Jaipur 101 82 0 1.4 minus 0.6; Lahore 101 82 0 0.7 minus 0.9; Lucknow 96 84 0 4.6 plus 0.3; Madras 95 76 0.1 4.0 plus 2.2; Mahabaleshwar 72 63 0.5 14.6 minus 25.8; Mussoori 73 7..67 0 4.1 minus 4.1; Mysore 83 69 0 1.6 minus 0.8; Nagpur 90 77 0 13.1 plus 5.4; Ootacamund 63 52 0.2 3.9 minus 2.5; Pachmarhi 86 71 0.1 4.1 minus 4.5; Patna 95 78 0.1 8.9 plus 2.0; Poona 92 73 0.4 0.9. minus 2.4; Port Blair 82 73 0.9 25.8 plus 4.6; Quetta — 61 0 0 minus 0.2; Rajkot 101 82 0 1.0 minus 2.9; Ranchi 89 75 0.1 9.1 plus 2.7; Shillong 70 65 0.4 15.1 minus 2.7; Simla 76 62 0 2.3 minus 3.3; Surat 93 83 0.1 minus 0.9; Vizagapatam 87 82 T 4.1 plus 0.1.

Prohibition Cases

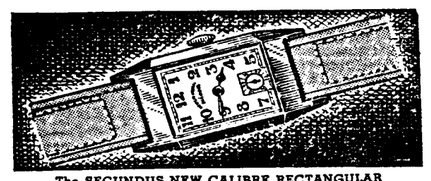
BOMBAY Wednesday.

The Prohibition Department of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 332 cases, arrested 161 persons and seized 186 gallons of illicit liquor, 7,138 gallons of wash, three gallons of foreign liquor, and 25 gallons of foreign liquor, during the week ended June 23.

JUDGE A WATCH
by the name behind it!

Reputation counts more in a watch than in most things. It's dangerous to *guess* when buying a watch and that's why the shrewd judge chooses a 'West End' Watch firstly in the reputation of the maker.

We are jealous of our good name as suppliers of fine dependable watches for over three quarters of a century. Rest assured, when you buy a 'West End' Watch, you are getting the best of its kind, no matter the price you pay.



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Everbright Steel ... Rs. 93. - - Rolled Gold ... ... Rs. 104.
9-ct. Solid Gold ... Rs. 165. - - 18-ct. Solid Gold ... Rs. 220.

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CALCUTTA

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Burns & Scalds, Venomous stings and bites of wasp, scorpion, serpent etc., Hurts, Cuts, Wounds, Injuries of every description, Bleeding and Lightning stroke.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LTD., DEHRA DUN.

COMILLA BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:— Comilla Banking Corpn. Buildings
4, Clive Ghat Street, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY OFFICE.— Sir Phiroz Shah Mehta Road and Mandvi

CAPITAL:-

ISSUED	Rs.	1,20,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,18,91,620
PAID UP	Rs.	78,47,402
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	40,50,000

N. C. DATTA, Chairman. B. K. DUTT, Mg. Director.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES

DESCRIPTION OF STORES.	Ranges cooking, Self setting coal and/or wood burning complete. Boilers Hot water, Assault boats, Bitumen Heaters, Glass substitute cloth and Fabric mesh, Augers woods, Joints with bolts and nuts, Distemper, Accessories for petrol tanks, atomisers spray, clips bending, Anvils smiths, Jointing tape asbestos, lagging, glass wool, switchgear, sodium Bicronate, etc., etc.
DATE AND TIME	10-30 A.M. on 8th July, 1949.
AUCTIONEERS	M/s Bennett & Co., 120, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
PLACE OF SALE	E. S. D. Kurla.

Detailed catalogue of stores is obtainable from the Auctioneers. The Catalogue constitutes a permit to view the stores.

Issued by
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. (P. 2004).

AC/RCD-B 42

R. I. A. F.

OFFICER RECRUITMENT IN THE GROUND DUTIES BRANCHES

Recruitment is open for a limited number of Permanent Commissions in the EQUIPMENT and ACCOUNTS Branches and Short Service Commissions with prospects of a permanent career in the ADMINISTRATIVE Branch of the R.I.A.F. Conditions of eligibility will be as given below.

AGE: 21 to 23 years.

QUALIFICATIONS

(1) EQUIPMENT BRANCH: B.A. (Hons), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. or M.Sc., (any subject)—First or Second class.

(2) ACCOUNTS BRANCH: B. Com., M.Com., or Chartered, Registered or Incorporated Accountants.

(i) For applicants possessing Chartered, Incorporated or Registered Accountancy qualifications, the age limit may be relaxed up to 27 years.

(ii) No age limit is to be relaxed for B. Com., or M. Com.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH: B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., or M.Sc., (any subject) or a Law graduate—First or Second class or Barrister-at-Law.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing higher qualifications in each case.

Candidates should appear in person at their own expense for preliminary interview as soon as possible. They should bring with them evidence of age, (Matriculation Certificate or its equivalent) and educational qualifications IN ORIGINAL. If already in Government employment a certificate from competent authority will be required to show that candidates have been permitted to apply and will be available on due dates for interview and tests, and if accepted, will be released for instructional courses and for service in the R.I.A.F.

Rejected candidates may apply for reconsideration six months after the last interview.

Apply personally to No. 6. A.F.R.O.
A.F.I. Buildings, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

A.C.2

BIHAR BLACKMARKET IN IRON

Another Major Scandal Unearthed

PATNA, By Mail.

THE romantic story of the blackmarket in iron trade in Bihar promises to be another major scandal of the province after the molasses, writes, a Staff Reporter of the "Searchlight", Patna.

Startling revelations made by the lightning raids on listed iron and steel shops in the province, conducted recently by the Public Works Department, show these features:

Phantom stocks;
Fictitious permits;
Honest blackmarketeers;
Unaccounted stocks;
Ghost dealers;
Absconding Agents;
Irregular accounts;
Undelivered wagons;

Though not on the same spiritual level as the molasses deals which involved political sufferers to draw sympathy and party friction to arouse heat, this one over iron and steel discloses fact stronger than fiction. And whom the investigations are conducted the romance's effects will brighten.

Over a hundred shops of registered stock-holders, covering the whole province, have been searched. Inquiries have been conducted about a number of others who it is reported, could not be traced, though listed as permit-holders on Government records.

CONTRABAND IN WAGONS

It might be recalled that a number of bogus permits were caught; blank papers pasted as permits found; wagons carrying contraband iron intercepted, though the gangs of smugglers have not been tracked down yet.

A strange but appreciable in these days of campaigning against casteism is truth that the dealers in the black materials are thoroughly cosmopolitan cutting across barriers of religion, caste, community and even province. The fraternity and its doings make a lovely mosaic of crime.

Names of firms, on record, look quite genuine. Some are ethereal, some personal, some in the classic western style, some taking after the big cities.

The "dealers" are spread not only all over mofussil centres of the province, but are found at places where there could possibly be no appreciable demand even for these essential materials or a justifiable reason to keep big stocks. It is clear that the field of these activities extends even beyond the province.

According to the paper figures of stock positions obtained from whatever accounts were available from the shop searched the lowest stock was three tons while the highest was six hundred.

INACCURACIES

In almost all cases there was some difference or other between book figures and actual stocks, either excess or shortage. There were not even plausible explanations forthcoming for these serious irregularities in the stock and sale of this valuable commodity. Both Government and society have been treated with scant regarded by the ingenious operators.

The highest excess found was 230 tons while the lowest just one hundredweight. The maximum shortage discovered was sixty tons and the minimum only one lb.

According to information available the ways of most of these iron "businessmen" are reprehensible.

While gratification is expressed at the smart work done by the P. W. D staff, it is felt that the Government should follow up each case, in all its bearings and bring to book everyone of these anti-social elements.

INGENIOUS METHODS

Investigations so far conducted disclose many ingenious methods followed by the dealers. Here are some interesting facts.

There was no firm to be found under the name registered and the matter was reported to the district authorities. Even on the orders of a local executive officer books were not produced and there could therefore be no theoretical checking even.

Proprietors being out, it is stated, shop assistants refused to show any books. A search was of no avail and so only the stocks were counted but not weighed.

A firm was running without any stock and still remained on the list.

A consignment was first received and the rules of procedure and forms for registers were obtained after a few transactions. After being asked to submit statements of account, same firms became alert.

Not only the owners but clerks were also absent and nothing could be done. In one such instance some people of the locality had to be called as 'punch' and the shop was opened and checked. In a similar case nothing was found after a shop had been broken open.

STOCK DISCREPANCIES

In a number of shops accounts were irregularly kept and there were many discrepancies. Stocks were sold without memos and accounts were not above suspicion.

Sometimes some materials meant for Government use, were seen lying in dealers' godowns. In some places a number of things purchased at auctions, were lying scattered all over godowns.

There were cases of shortages of a wagon-load as wagons were either not received or not cleared.

Stocks sold were also at times not cleared by buyers.

Shops were sold to people who later migrated to Pakistan and perhaps to refugees coming from there and no business seemed to have been done by them at all.

Permits were found to have been used over again and some of them were not produced at all at the time of the purchase, as these were, considered to be 'good faith' transactions.

Hur Outlaws Prepared To Surrender

KARACHI, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Hur leader, Pir Sahib Chinaowala Syed Afzal Shah stated here today that Hur outlaws were prepared to surrender themselves to government provided the gaddi of the late Pir of Pagaro was restored to his son, Shahbuda Sikandar Ali now staying with his younger brother in London.

Pakistan Newsletter

RISING CRIME WAVE IN PAKISTAN

Security Measures To Be Tightened

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Airmail)

Crime all over Pakistan, particularly in the Capital, has been on increase of late. This is revealed by the figures now made available for the months of April and May 49 which show that during these months, about 24 crimes were registered by the police on an average every day.

To curb-down this crime-wave in the Dominion capital, Mr Sharif Khan, the Chief Police Commissioner has started his crusade against the goondas and during the past three days, he has been able to apprehend about 250 undesirable elements from all quarters of the city.

Province of Sind has also not been able to free itself from this increased lawlessness and its Home Minister, Kazi Fazlullah, had declared in a recent interview that "stern measures were being taken to stop this wave of lawlessness in the province. With this end in view, as many as 200 goondas have been taken into custody in Sukkur town alone and similar action was being taken against the unlawful elements all over the province".

To fight this increased crime-wave, it has been decided to increase the Police force including the CID section by 50 per cent in Karachi. Besides, a special section as 'air-police' on the lines of Railway Police will be created which will be on special duty at all the airports.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI

With a view to meet the acute shortage of cloth in Pakistan and to give employment to thousands of refugees, Pakistan has started the production of Khadi cloth on a very large scale.

According to an official of the Pakistan Spinners and Weavers Association, there are today 13,000 handlooms and thousands of Charkhas working in the West Punjab alone which have produced 30 lakh yards of cloth.

'DAWN'S' CRUSADE

'Dawn', the most influential of the Pakistan's newspapers which has been acclaimed as the semi-official organ of the Pakistan Government, is reported to be carrying on ceaseless propaganda against the 'Civil and Military Gazette' owned by Dalmias with a view to get the publication of this paper banned permanently and thereafter take possession of its spacious press premises by getting an allotment order from the authorities.

It will be recalled that the "Dawn" is now housed in an old building on South Napier Road owned by Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Premier of Sind and Chairman of its Board of Directors and therefore is in urgent need of more spacious premises.

The recent ban on the Lahore edition of the 'Civil & Military Gazette' was also put on account of the pressure brought by 'Dawn' though the Journalists Associations of West Punjab and Sind nad expressed themselves against it.

The 'Dawn' has all-along been expressing that Hindu-owned newspapers should have no place in Pakistan.

Cases of smuggling of foodgrains to the neighbouring States of Jodhpur and Cutch from Sind are reported to be still going on with the result that the authorities of Sind and Pakistan have been making elaborate arrangements to apprehend the persons responsible for these acts.

OFFICIALS' DRESS

The Government of Pakistan have, it is learnt, now fixed the ceremonial dress for its officials. This will consist of white Salwar and Nasi coloured Sherwani with a Jinnah cap of the same colour. Colours of the Sherwanis will be embroidered with gold. During the summer season, this coloured Sherwani will, however, be replaced with a white one.

The authorities are also considering various proposals made regarding the National dress for Pakistani citizens and a decision in this respect may be expected soon.

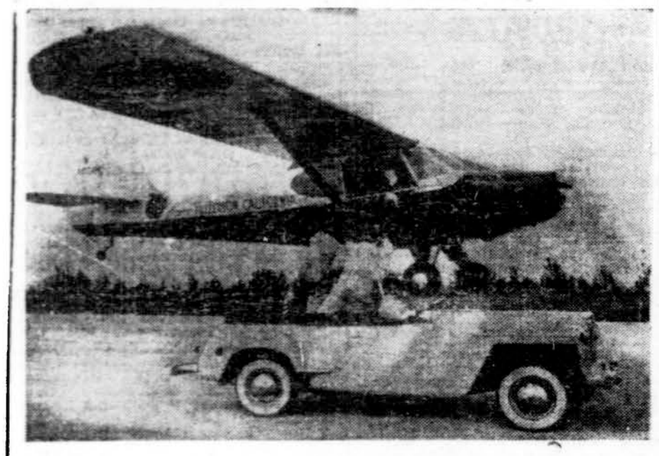
Instances of taking forcible possession of houses which were the order of the day in Karachi soon after the establishment of Pakistan, still seem to be continuing though the sufferers now are generally Muslims instead of Hindus as was the case formerly.

RAID ON SHILLONG POLICE STATION

SHILLONG, June 28 (PTI)—An unruly crowd participating in a "rathayatra" procession made an unsuccessful attempt to raid the central police station here today.

An alarm quickly brought reserve guard to the police station, and they dispersed the raiders in a few minutes. Twenty three persons were arrested. There were no casualties, and the situation has since been quiet.

NEW ENDURANCE FLIGHT RECORD



William Barris and Richard Reid el, U.S. aviators, set a new endurance flight record on April 14, 1949, as they passed the 726-hour mark over Fullerton, California. Still aloft (April 14) in their plane, "Sunkist Lady", the fliers said they hoped to remain in the air 1,000 hours. The airplane, a four-place Aeronca, power by a standard continental 145-horsepower engine, was refueled in the air over a number of airports with the aviators making hand-to-hand contact with ground crews riding in jeeps. During their stay in the air, they flew from Fullerton to Miami, Florida, in southern U.S. The photograph shows the "Sunkist Lady" flying at 68 miles an hour over the Opa Locka Airport, Miami, as Reidel lifted fuel in three-gallon cans from a moving jeep. Barris is at the controls of the Aeronca. The starboard door of the aircraft opens inward to facilitate loading of gasoline, food, water and mail from home.

MADRAS ENQUIRY ECHO

'NO FILES PLACED AT MR. DEO'S DISPOSAL'

Finance Minister's Statement In Assembly

MADRAS, June 29 (PTI): Opposition members again raised questions in the Madras Assembly to-day on the supply of Government files and records to Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, during his recent enquiry into the allegations against some Ministers and ex-Ministers.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister and leader of the House, told Mr. M. A. Salam (Independent) that no Government files and records were placed at the disposal of Mr Shankerra Deo" but certain facts were explained to him with the help of certain files and records."

A number of supplementaries was asked about the part played by the Government at the enquiry, but the Minister declined to give any further information.

Mr. S. Nagappa (Congress) wanted to know whether the Minister would assure the public of this Province that no files were shown to Mr. Deo.

"I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated", replied the Minister.

In view of the "unsatisfactory" reply "given by the Minister, a League member demanded a half-hour debate on the subject this evening and it was granted by the Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai.

R. L. Trust Research Institute

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Trustees of the R.L. Trust have resolved to open a Research Institute for post-graduate studies in Bombay with a free hostel for lodging from this term, commencing from July 11, 1949 in the R.L. Trust Building. Students will be admitted to the Institute with accommodation for lodging free of rent and fees.

It is also resolved to give monthly Scholarship of Rs. 50 per month to deserving students of the Institute in addition to the free lodging. The Courses of Study in the Research Institute and the Rules for admission into the Institute are kept in the Office of the Institute temporarily located in the Library Hall on the First Floor of Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Students desiring admission into the R.L. Trust Institute for research with free lodging should sent their applications to the Secretary of the R.L. Trust to the address of the Office of the Research Institute.

If any student wants any further information about Course of Studies and free lodging in the Research Institute should see personally Dr. G. Y. Chitnis at the Office of the Institute in the morning between 8-30 to 10 A.M.

Diploma In Co-operation Examination Results

IST CLASS: NOS. 32 28 43 50 53 34 6 22.

2ND CLASS: NOS. 2 5 9 11 13 15 16 19 20 21 23 26 29 30 35 36 40 42 44 46 48 49 51 52 54 55 56.

PASS CLASS NOS. 1 3 4 7 10 14 17 24 25 27 33 45.

S. K. Patil To Arrive In City On Sunday

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, it is understood, will be arriving in Bombay by air late on Sunday night, after a world tour lasting seven weeks.

FLOODS IN MANGALDOI

GAUHATI, June 28, (U. P. I.): Vast area of Mangaldoi sub-division and Darrang district has been submerged by flood water. People of affected areas are taking shelter in safe zones, while others are on highways with their livestocks and other belongings. Many dewellings have been swept away by flood water.

DEARTH OF DOCTORS IN INDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 28.

The hope that Medical Licentiates all over India will be included in the All India Register soon was expressed by Dr. P S. Srinivasan, M.LC (Madras) in his Presidential Address to the First Conference of the All Mysore Medical Licentiates' Association held here on June 26.

Dr. Srinivasan said that the move to amalgamate the All India Medical Licentiates' Association with the All India Medical Association, which should be the custom of the interests of all medical men and women of free India, would be a consummation devoutly wished for. Stating that there might be fear that once the amalgamation is affected the individuality of the licentiates wouuld be lost and their interests would not be cared for Dr. Srinivasan reminded them that the licentiates would outnumber all the other medical men and sweep the polls for atleast a decade or more.

Referring to the question of producing more doctor he felt that dearth of doctors could be easily solved if for five years all candidates seeking admission are admitted and for that there ought to be half a dozen medical colleges and the Government must arrange for buildings, equipment and teachers.

With regard to the quacks, Dr Srinivasan said that in Madras it was not possible today to do away with them wholesale as without them the little medical relief which the villager was now having at his very doors with little or no expense would be denied to him and there would be a hue and cry in the length and breadth of the land. "So until such time as and when we can think of providing every village with a qualified medical man, the wholesale extermination of quacks is not feasible" he added.

Speaking of the Indian system of medicine Dr. Srinivasan said that it was advocated for its cheapness and indigenous nature, but what they were seeing in actual practice was that practioners practising Indian medicine dealt exclusively in western medicine and injections, almost belying the expectations of the Government and the public. Hence he thought it would bbe better if special chairs wwere introduced for research and practice of Ayurveda and other indigenous systems in the medical colleges by the universities.

COMMON REGISTER

Inaugurating the Conference Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, stressed the need of having one common register for all medical practitioners in India as was being done by the General Council of Great Britain. Speaking in his personal capacity he felt it would be better if more graduates were trained instead of differential qualifications, which resulted in anomalies.

He suggested to the Mysore Government to take into consideration the maintaining of a common roll for all medical practitioners of different qualifications in the State Register.

Sir Mudaliar expressed the hope that in the course of an year recognition would be coming to the Mysore Medical College, since the State Government was fast fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the Indian Medical Council. In this connection he disclosed that the opening of a Second Medical College in Bangalore was on the tapis in view of the Government's decision to abolish the Medical School.

Earlier Dr. Bhujanga Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the Conference, pointed out the urgent need for another Medical College in Bangalore, considering the number of applications refused admission for want of accommodation and facilities in the only College and the unwanted, insufficient and inadequate training given in the local Medical School.

RELIEF IN PETROL SUPPLY POSITION

Encouraging Factor Due To Centre's Announcement

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS, BIGGEST HEADACHE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

DESPITE the fact that four hundred new cars are coming out on the City roads every month in addition to the 17,000 automobiles in the City of Bombay, the Provincial Petrol Advisory Committee, has begun to feel that Bombay is just getting out of the woods in the matter of petrol supply, in view of the Government of India's recent announcement allotting increased quotas to provinces.

A meeting of the Petrol Advisory Committee of which Mr. D. K. Kunte, is the Chairman, will be held on Monday next to consider the supply position in the light of the Centre's announcement.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS

It was learnt from a spokesman at the Bombay Secretariat, today, that Bombay's biggest headache was the shortage of wagons.

The province was called upon to supply, apart from its own territory distant places like East Punjab, Delhi and far beyond.

The supplies which were expected from Karachi never materialised, though there was an agreement in black and white.

Bombay's supply line being so long and widespread embracing the Indian Union's northernmost territory, the wagons which went loaded took a long time to complete the round journey, the return trip being one of empty wagons.

Besides this important factor, it was learnt, there was also delay on account of "go slow" tactics on the part of railway employees. The round journey which ordinarily took 7 days, now requires 11 days. This lowering in the standard of efficiency, plus periodical casualties to wagons in service, were responsible for the supply position to areas outside the City being greatly affected.

Moreover the Oil interests, it was said, did not give the same "full speed" co-operation which was given by them during the war.

It was the Oil companies which could dictate where a particular wagon should go.

This question, it was gathered, was taken up by the Provincial Petrol Advisory Committee with the Government of India and things were coming round now.

CALCUTTA GETS MORE

Bombay had also notified to the Centre that Calcutta was getting more wagons in proportion to the areas serviced by Bengal.

Government are supplying unrestricted quantities of petrol for famine relief work in Gujarat. So also all the petrol needed for the clearance of the congestion in the docks is being supplied.

Except for the coastline which was being suplied by means of sailing craft the other means of transport utilised in supplying petrol to mofussil areas had not improved.

Bombay expected to get 100 more wagons in addition to the 350 it had at its disposal already, which would mean a 25 per cent increase.

People who had recently arrived from abroad gained the impression that there were more new cars on the streets of Bombay than on the streets of Paris or London.

MOFUSSIL AREAS

It was hoped that with improved transport facilities mofussil areas in the province will receive larger supplies of petrol, soon. Bombay also fed some parts of the Central Provinces.

While making transport arrangements to areas outside the City, it had to be ensured that petrol, diesel oil and kerosene were distributed in fair proportions, to suit the requirements of the centres catered for.

If sufficient diesel oil was not supplied, agriculture would suffer and without enough kerosene many a village home be plunged in darkness.

India which was so far entirely dependent on foreign imports for its petrol requirements, it was said, will have to consider ways and means to reduce its heavy imports.

Power alcohol would go a long way to help in this direction. Bombay was going to manufacture 30 lakh gallons of power alcohol in 1950.

Research would also be undertaken, it was learnt, to find out whether any oil or spirit could be extracted from the different waste fruits and seeds, like the 'neem' nut.

Lords Defeat Govt. Bill

LONDON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter):—The Government was again defeated in the predominantly Conservative House of Lords tonight when the Bill to nationalise Britain's iron and steel industry was further considered in detail.

An amendment seeking to make it impossible for the Iron and Steel Corporation, which is to control the industry, to exercise discrimination between one firm and another on grounds of public interest was carried by 85 to 23.

Another amendment carried against the Government sought to set up a board to fix iron and steel prices and the terms and conditions of supply.

All amendments carried against the Government by the House of Lords will in due course be considered by the House of Commons, which has already passed the Bill. If they disagree, the steel Bill can automatically become law against Lords' wishes within a year by the operation of the Parliament Bill.

This reduces the Lords' power to delay legislation from two years to one.

Rajaji To Open Bharatiya Vidy Bhuvan On August 8

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The new building of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan at Harvey Road, Chowpatty is nearing completion and it is understood that His Excellency Shri Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India will performe the opening ceremoney of the building. The function is expected to take place on August 8.

Guards At G. K. U. Office

Mr. Babubhai Bhatt, Assistant Secretary of the B.T.U.C., in a statement to the Press states that the offices of the Girni Kamgar Union which were raided on Friday last are still under lock and key and are guarded by armed police.

PASSPORTS REFUSED

The Government of India have refused passports to Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, President of the AITUC, and Mr. Zaheer to proceed to Milan to attend the Second Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, says Mr. Amrit Shah, Assistant Secretary of the AITUC in a letter to the Press.

NEW U.K. DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER

Mr. L. J. L. Addison, For Calcutta

NEW DELHI, June 29.

Mr. J. M. L. Mitcheson, C.M.G., O.B.E., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom at Calcutta, will proceed on home leave to the United Kingdom and will vacate his appointment on 1st July, 1949. He will be succeeded by Mr. L. J. L. Addison, C.B.E.

Mr. Addison has been serving with the U. K. High Commission in India since November 1947, and acted as Deputy High Commissioner for the U. K at Calcutta for some time in 1948. He was educated at Dulwich and Sandhurst.

Mr. Addison has just returned from a short leave in the U. K. and Mrs. Addison and her daughter expect to be here in October.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN APRIL

NEW DELHI, June 29 (PTI): There were 19 more Labour disputes in April this year than in the previous month—an increase of about 23 per cent—according to official figures available here today. The figures however, showed that the time lost was less by 11,735 man days.

The number of disputes in April was 103 involving 73,133 workers and a loss of 476,750 man days. The figures for March were 84 disputes involving 67,201 workers, the time lost being 488,485 man days.

Of the 103 disputes, the largest number, namely 37, occurred in West Bengal. Bombay came next with 29 Bihar 16, and Madras 11. West Bengal witnessed a loss of about 2,30,000 days in March and Bombay had a loss of 45,000 man days during April compared to 85,000 the previous month.

An analysis of the man-days lost showed that the highest number occurred in the Cotton Industry, namely 1,46,423.

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Schroeder To Meet Drobny In Final

STURGESS LUCKY FIGHT

WIMBLEDON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

TED Schroeder, the 28-year-old Californian making his debut at Wimbledon, and Jaroslav Drobny, of Czechoslovakia, will contest the final of the men's singles here on Friday.

The only occasion on which these two have met before was on hard courts in America when Schroeder won in three straight sets.

In the semi-finals this afternoon, watched by Queen Mary, the Dutchess of Kent and a packed centre court of 17,000, Schroeder beat the South African champion Sturgess 3-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, after a tense two hour battle.

In the other semi-final Drobny took little over an hour to beat the blonde Australian John Bromwich 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

This was a real surprise as the Australian was expected to beat his left-handed opponent.

Schroeder and Sturgess were an extremely well matched pair in size and tennis ability. It was a match of fluctuating fortunes with the South African, the more polished and accurate of the pair but lacking the aggressive quality and fighting spirit of his American rival.

Schroeder was wild and erratic at times and threw away many golden opportunities. Otherwise he would have won more easily. As it was once again he had to call on his amazing powers of recovery to snatch the match out of the fire. Both seemed nervous at the start and the American twice lost a lead before conceding three successive games for the first set.

The South Africa playing the more accurate tennis ran into a 2-0 and 3-1 lead and was within a point of 4-1, but the American staged a brilliant comeback to draw up to 2-3. After losing the next game he saved brilliantly to win a love game and take the score to 3-4. He drew level by taking the South Africant service and games then went with service until the twelfth which the American won to love on Sturgess's delivery.

The third set was a bitter encounter and games went with service o 4-4. Schroeder was within two points of the set at 5-4, but he lost the game and the South African went ahead at 6-5. The twelfth game was amazing, for the American saved no fewer than eight set points before succumbing after he trailed 0-40.

Men's Singles
Semi-finals

F. Schroeder (United States) beat E W Sturgess (South Africa) 3-6, 7-5, 8-7, 6-1, 6-2.

J. Drobny (Czechoslovakia) beat J Bromwich (Australia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Singles
Fifth Round

Mrs. W. Dupont (United States) beat Mrs B. Hilton (Britain) 6-1, 6-3.

Miss L. Brough (United States) beat Mrs. N. Blair (Britain) 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Doubles
Third Round

Miss S. Fry and Mrs H Rihban (United States) beat Mrs P Knight and Miss E Sutton (Britain) 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles
Fourth Round

A Mottram and Miss Joy Ormrod (Britain) beat A Hamburger and Miss K. Tuckey (Britain) 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

G. Brown and Miss J Fitch (Australia) beat M Matous and Miss H Straubeova (Czechoslovakia) 6-0, 6-4.

Abernant Wins July Cup

NEW MARKET, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter) Former Indian sprint champion, Combined Operations, now a 7-year-old proved second best in the three horse race for the £1,200 July Cup here today.

Ridden by W H Carr and starting the outsider of the trio at 100 to 7, Combined Operations was beaten by three lengths by Major MacDonald Buchanan's brilliant 3-year-old Abernant who was an 11 to 2 on favourite Abernants old rival, Star King, starting as 11 to 2 against was well beaten and finished eight lengths behind Combined Operations.

Combined Operations was conceding the winner twelve pounds, he carrying nine stone eight and Abernant eight stone ten pounds.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the various football leagues at Parel:

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

Tata 'A' 2 (Godhino, Gabriel), St. Xavier's 'A' 0.

MUSRY CUP

Asian S.C. 4 (Survana 2, Amin 1, Shetty 1), Standard Vacuum 0.

FIFTH DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

Little Flower 'A' (Zellarano, Gracias), St. Xavier's 'A' 0.

South Indian E. School 2 (Vaidyanath 2), St. Xavier's 'B' 1 Lopez)

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

8-45 p.m. Tata vs. General Motors (Hinrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-40 p.m. Reserve Bank vs Elphinstone Mills.

5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's 'A' vs Dockyard (Indian Football League)

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Don Bosco vs. St. Josephs.

Services All Out For 72

New Zealanders Pile Up Huge Total

After their test exertions the New Zealand cricketers began a three days minor fixtures here today against a Combined Services Eleven which won the toss and batted first.

New Zealand are guests of the Royal Navy for the three days of this match and they rested four of their test players including Hadlee, the captain who is to have treatment for an injured leg.

The test match umpires Chester and Ashdown accompanied the tourists from London and officiated in the game.

Th eservices were soon in trouble against the pace bowling of Cowie who took three wickets for three runs in his first four point three overs end by lunch the services had lost eight for sixty one.

Bert Sutcliffe and Verney Scott opened the new Zealand innings and had no difficulty in passing the Services total.

By the tea interval they had put on 149 Sutcliffe scoring 81 and Scott 64 with four extras.

Services' bowlers toiled throughout the afternoon without success and an hour before stumps were drawn it looked as though the new Zealanders opening part would top the 250.

When three short, however, Sutcliffe was caught at forward short leg off a kicking ball fo 144 when needing only two runs for his 1,000 since the tour began. This opening stand was the highest of the tour beating the 229 against Surrey. Sutcliffe batted for two hours fifty minutes and hit 20 fours. Soon afterwards, Scott reached his century.

Combined Services XI (1st etaoigg

SCORE-BOARD

COMBINED SERVICES XI
(1st INNINGS)

W. E. G. Payton b Cowie	8
A. Parnaby c Scott b Cowie	0
M L. Ainsworth b Cowie	0
P B. H May c Mooney b Hayes	15
J. E. Mann c Wallace b Burke	36
W R. Ford b Cresswell	0
A. C. Shirreff c Scott b Cresswell	0
J. H. G Deighton b Hayes	0
Wilson not olt	5
Gay c Sutcliffe b Burke	0
H. Ian Bedford c Smith b Burke	7
Extras	1

Total 72 (for 10 wickets)

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Cowie	8	3	22	3
Cresswell	12	3	22	2
Hays	8	1	21	2
Burke	35	1	6	3

At the close of play New Zealanders had scored 355 for 5 wickets.

(Message incomplete)

BOMBAY CITY'S FIVE-GOAL VICTORY

Dockyard Unimpressive In Hinrich's Fooball Shield

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay City experienced little difficulty in disposing of H.M.I. Dockyard XI by five clear goals in the first round of the Hinrich's Memorial Football Tournament, at the Cooperage, this evening.

Dockyard's defence were a losing factor for they failed to do anything right and due to several lapses by them, the City forwards found scoring an easy task. Special mention must be made of Roberts and Morris who shone in the City's deep defence. Among the forwards Howard Abraham and Robertson were always dangerous.

The City proved definitely that they were the superior combination and were three goals to the good at the breather. Robertson was responsible for the first two goals. On his own he sent in a fine shot from a difficult angle way down the right flank and then one minute later he sent in a fine centre which Saxby converted with a header that found the net.

A few minutes before the interval Howard Abraham scored his sides third goal off a pass from the centre. Dockyard tried to reduce the margin but luck was against them. Ivor Abraham tried a fine shot from 30 yards out but the ball hit the cross bar and rebounded into play.

Howard Abraham got his sides fourth goal when he made capital of a bad clearance by Puthran, Dockyard's goalie. Puthran failed to collect well, the ball slipping out of his hand, H. Abraham close in scored.

Dockyard were now all out on the offensive and forced two corners but both proved otherwise. Soon a golden opportunity was lost when McGready, the City goalkeeper was out of his charge and D'Costa nearly had the elusive goal but Roberts was there in time to save on the goal line.

Ivor Abraham made a solo run that was expected to bear fruit, but after beating Norris to the run he shot over the cross bar with only the goalie to beat. Transferring play a little later City added yet another, their fifth through centre forward Saxby, who converted a pass from Robertson to complete the days tally for the City.

The teams:

BOMBAY CITY: L. McGready, Norris, Roberts; Ireland, Anthony, H. D'Souza; Robertson, Alexander, Saxby, H. Abraham, A. Abraham.

DOCKYARD: Puthran; Shetty, Cardoza; Martin, Kunder, C. Le Febour; D'Costa, J. DeSouza, K. Le Febour, I. Abraham, Krishnan.

Referee: L. Pasion.

F. A. CHALLENGE CUP FOR 1949-50

617 Soccer Clubs Enter For Competition

BY GEORGE CHANDLER
(U.P.A. Sports Writer)

LONDON. (U.P.A.).

A TOTAL of 617 soccer clubs, including amateur, semi-professional and professional, have entered for the 1949-50 F. A. Challenge Cup, it was disclosed in the monthly report of the English Football Association.

The competition will begin with the entra-preliminary round on September 3. As usual the First and Second Division League clubs will be exempted until the third round proper, which will be played on January 7. In addition to the 44 clubs in these divisions Bournemouth, Reading and Rotherham, the three Third Division clubs, will also be exempted until this round.

The remaining 41 clubs in these division will enter the first round of the competition on November 26, together with Bromley, last season's winners of the F. A. Amateur Cup, and the semi-professional team, Yeovil Town, as a result of their meritorious performances in the previous competition.

NEW REGULATIONS

Under the new regulation the time-limit has been extended to Saturday, instead of a Thursday, to enable League clubs to avoid mid-week games as far as possible.

Another innovation which was introduced during the past two years, extra time when no conclusion has been reached after 90 minutes play, will also be abolished during next season's competition. If no definite result is obtained at the end of the usual playing period, the game must be replayed until one team of the other is eliminated.

As the congeston of fixtures in amateur soccer was even worse, it has also been decided that any replays by amateur clubs will be held during the week in order to avoid throwing the Amateur Cup competition out of gear. Most of these clubs draw very small gates, therefore any mid-week replays during the early rounds of the F. A. Cup competition are not likely to attract fans as would a match between two pro sides.

CANADA AND WORLD GAMES

All-Round Dissatisfaction With Performance In Olympics

By JOHN CHARTIER U.P.A. Sports Writer:

MONTREAL, (U.P.A.):

CANADA can't decide whether to try to become a power in international sport or remain a nonentity.

External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson believes that international games no longer are sports, but have become a political issue.

"In the present state of the world, international sports have come to mean the triumph of one nation over another" Pearson said at a banquet for the Ottawa Rough Riders football team. 'This is carried on admirably by the countries behind the 'Iron Curtain.'"

He also cited the last world amateur ice hockey championships at Stockholm as another instance of emotion far beyond what should reasonably be expected to result from a game. Both Canadian and U.S.A. teams got into battles with European players and with Swedish spectators.

'ADAPT TO NEW CONDITIONS'

Reluctantly, Pearson believes that Canada should adapt herself to these new conditions and put out first-class teams.

"Thus we would be neither behind nor in front of he Iron Curtain," he said.

A few days later Canada's failure in sports was discussed on the floor fo its Parliament.

"Canadian stars rise to view too seldom to be excused merely by sparse population," said MP John Probe. 'Olympic successes by other small nations show Canada's population is not the major reason why Canadians fare badly in international sport.

"The physical and mental weaknesses of Canadians are caused by poor housing inadequate diet, worry over jobs and periodic economic depressions, and it requires a new special order to get rid of these." Probe is a member of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federatine, a Socialist group.

He suggested that the Canadian Government pay coaches to prepare its athletes for international competition so that national pride be saved.

"A string of victories in international sport is not necessarily desirable" he admitted, "but there is dissatisfaction with Canadian showing in the Olympics, and in the 1949 ice hockey tournament, where we performed so poorly in the one game in which we felt Canadians excelled."

Mankad Growing More And More Popular

OLDHAM, (Lancashire), June 28 (PTI-Reuter): One of the best crowds of the season was present when Vinoo Mankad, Indian test player, played for Castleton in the Wood Cup here today. Mankad went in with the score at 77 for one and he received a great ovation. He was soon off the mark with a brilliant square cut to the boundary and the crowd settled back expecting another century from this prolific scorer but he was brilliantly caught after scoring 40. With sound strokes all round the wicket Mankad raced to his total but in attempting his favourite late cut was caught at first slip.

Hutton Breaks Hammond's Record

LONDON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Nudiding only 68 runs to surpass Hammond's record of 1281 runs which was the highest number of runs ever sured by a batsman in any one month, Hutton achieved that distinction today when be scored 80 for Yorkshire against sussex.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, June 29 (P.T.I.): The two matches played today in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:

Mohammadan Sporting 5, George Telegraph 0.

Rangers 1, Rajasthan 0.

Southern Command Football Tournament

POONA, June 29 (A.P.I.): Jubbulpore Subarea entered the final of the Southern Command Football Tournament with an easy victory over the Bangalore Sub-area by seven goals to one this evening.

Battle Near Rangoon

HEAVY CASULTIES ON REBELS

RANGOON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Burmese Government troops, in a six-hour battle around Htongyi about 20 miles north of Rangoon, have inflicted heavy casualties on combined Karen and Communist rebel forces, Burma Radio claimed tonight.

In another half-hour battle Government troops routed 200 insurgents who attacked a supply train near Katha, 160 miles north of Government-held Mandalay, a Government "communique" announced.

The "communique" said 49 insurgents had been killed and several injured after they had derailed five carriages of the train by removing some railway tracks. One Government soldier was killed and four of the trains military escort and fuor railway staff died in the derailment.

INTER DOMINION CONFERENCE

The Inter-Dominion Conference between Pakistan and India on exchange of essential commodities began in Karachi on June 21, 1949. Picture shows the Indian delegation on the left with Mr. C. C. Desai, the Leader, in the centre with pencil in hand. Mr. Mohammad Ali, leader of the Pakistan delegation is on the right.

C. A. DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Ten-Day Programme Drawn Up

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 29: A tentative programme has been drawn up for the ten-day meeting of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, commencing here from July 18. On the opening day the Committee will hold preliminary discussions. The provisions of the constitution relating to the Indian States will be discussed on July 19, when Sardar Patel, Mr. V. P. Menon and Mr. Shavax Lal will be present to assist the Committee.

On the third day the Committee will discuss the provisions relating to the scheduled areas and the scheduled tribes in Assam. The Assam Premier, Gopinath Bardaloi has been invited to join in the deliberations. In the afternoon of July 20, the Committee will take up the problems relating to the secretariat of the Central and the Provincial legislatures, and will be assisted by the Premiers of Bombay and U. P., Purushottamdas Tandon and Ghanshamsingh Gupta.

The Provisions of the constitution relating to the distribution of revenues between the Central Government and Units as also the right to the property will be discussed on July 21 and 22. All the Provincial Premiers, Finance Ministers and the Finance Minister of the Government of India have been invited to participate in the discussions. The Emergency Provisions (old Section 93) and the compositions of the Upper Chamber will be discussed on July 22. Sardar Patel and all Provincial Premiers will again participate in the discussions.

All Provincial Premiers and members of the Union Powers Committee have been invited to discuss the three legislative lists on July 24. The Government of India's Ministries will hold discussions with the Committee before this meeting. July 26th has been allotted for the discussion of centrally administered areas. Sardar Patel will be present at the meeting. Pandit Hiday Nath Kunzru, Bakshi Tekchand, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Pandit Maitra and Pandit Bhargava will assist the Committee when it meets on July 26th to discuss the Citizenship clauses.

The Government has invited Sir George Spence to assist in the drafting of the Constitution Bill in its final form. Sir George was a very able secretary of the Law Minister before the Independence. His knowledge of law and ability for unambiguous drafting are well recognized.

BRIDGING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS GAP

India To Export Sugar To Britain, E. Africa & Pakistan

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, June 29.

THE Government of India has decided to export sugar to Britain, East Africa and Pakistan to bridge her gap in the balance of payments.

The Indian delegation to the forthcoming sterling talks has been directed to arrange a conference with British and Pakistan representatives at London and discuss the proposal which 'inter alia' would save dollars, additional release of which has been demanded by Pakistan for the purchase of Cuban sugar. The Conference is intended to determine the prices at which Britain and Pakistan will be willing to buy Indian sugar. In order to save dollars, countries should pay slightly higher prices for Indian sugar, it is claimed here.

The Government of India will decide as to how to subsidise sugar exports after the London Conference. There is a difference of Rs. 12 per maund between inland Indian sugar prices and ex-duty Cuban sugar prices. Partly it may be bridged by refund of sugar excise.

The Government of India is likely to enhance the sugar excise duty and reduce the export prices in order to make the prices competitive for Indian markets.

POLITICAL FREEDOM FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

LONDON, June 29, (PTI-Reuter): Complete freedom of political activity including the right to stand for Parliament, will be granted to more than 650,000 lower grade British civil servants—well over half the Civil Service.

Up till now civil servants have been barred from taking any part in politics—such as standing for Parliament or even writing letters on political issues to the papers—and the Masterman Committee, which enquired into their activities, found that for most civil servants this neutrality must be maintained "even at the cost of some loss of political liberty by some of those electing to enter the service".

Higher grades above the "demarcation line" will not be allowed to stand for Parliament without first resigning their jobs.

NEHRU IS SITTING ON A HUGE POWDER DUMP

Policy Helping Anarchy, Says Jayaprakash

PATNA, June 29 (P.T.I.).

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, the Socialist leader, in the coure of a statement, says that Pandit Nehru is sitting on a huge powder dump but he does not seem to know it.

Commenting on the conviction of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan says that by treating men like Dr. Lohia and Prem Bhasin in this "atrocious manner" Pandit Nehru's Government has not dampened that powder.

For those, who are dissatisfied with the present Government, there are two courses open. One, followed by Communists, namely, the path of chaos and anarchy: the other the path of democratic opposition, including the method of satyagraha and other forms of peaceful resistance to evil.

In the interest of the country, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan adds, the Socialist Party has deliberately chosen the second path. The Congress Governments by their present policy of suppression of liberties are feeding the fires of anarchy, and it is clear that if they persist in these policies not all the ordinances and forces of coercion will be able to save the country from chaos.

The Socialist leader adds: "Apologists for Congress rule might reply that after all, Dr. Lohia was found guilty of defiance of the law, he had to be punished. The law is no respecter of personalities. This is how little minds work.

NO DISTURBER

"Dr. Lohia is not a disturber of the peace. When a national leader of his stature feels compelled to defy the law, he obviously does it, not as a common law breaker, but to raise some fundamental issue and to defend a higher law of society. After all, what did Dr. Lohia demand, merely the right to march in a peaceful procession. There was no reason why this right should have been denied to him.

"Pandit Nehru talks about freedom and democracy but there is under his rule today greater denial of liberties than under British rule and with far lesser justification. When the law itself becomes lawless, disobedience becomes a duty.

"When official lawlessness and excesses are condoned and decent citizens are punished, social peace is gravely endangered. It is doubtful whether those whom power has corrupted so profoundly will take a warning from current history. But if they do not, not only will they go down themselves one day, but will also take the country down with them."

Meagre Chances Of Truce Agreement In Kashmir

DIFFERENCES ON ISSUE OF TROOP DISPOSITIONS PERSIST

SRINAGAR, June 29 (PTI).

THE chances of a truce agreement in Kashmir between India and Pakistan in the near future are not promising, according to the latest indications available here.

Though the U.N. Kashmir Commission had supplementary discussions with India and Pakistan on their replies to the Commission's latest truce proposals, outstanding differences between India and Pakistan on the issue of military disposition of troops during and after the cease-fire agreement had been signed, have not "appreciably narrowed", according to Commission circles.

The Commission's terms of April 28 for a truce agreement still stand unaltered.

While the larger political question of a truce agreement will await further deliberation, the Commission, it is believed, will make immediate efforts to ensure continuance of the status quo in regard to military positions held by both armies.

Mr. Robert Macatee, American member of the Commission and Mr Erik Colban, personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, who went last Thursday to Karachi to ascertain supplementary clarifications from the Pakistan Government are expected to be back here today.

A full meeting of the Commission will be held tomorrow to compare clarifications given by India and Pakistan and to formulate its next course of action.

MALVA MINISTER GIVES LEAD

(From Our Own Correspondent)

INDORE, June 29.

The Development Minister of Malva, Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Hotla has decided, it is learnt, to distribute three fourths of his salary among constructive workers, in District, for their maintenance. Mr. Totla is drawing Rs. 1,000 per month as salary.

Before his appointment as Minister Totla also used to distribute his legislative membership allowances of Rs. 150/- among constructive workers.

Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Totla who hails from a middle class family thinks that Rs. 250/- would be sufficient to meet his expenses even as a Minister.

FREEZING STRIKE FUNDS

CANBERRA, June 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian House of Representatives tonight passed through all stages the bill to freeze funds used to aid the 4-day old coal strike which threatens to paralyse Australian industry.

The Bombay Chronicle

Solitude is the nurse of enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the true parent of genius.
—ISAAC D'ISRAELI.

PRESS REFORM

The Commission set up by the British Parliament to "investigate the finance, control, management and ownership of the Press" in April 1947 has submitted its report. The main recommendation relates to the setting up of a General Council of the Press, consisting of twenty-five members representing proprietors, editors and other journalists and having lay members amounting to about 20 per cent of the Council. The lay members are to be nominated by the heads of the judiciary in England and Scotland in consultation with the Chairman. The Council is to be charged with the duty of safeguarding freedom of the press, encouraging public responsibility and public service among all engaged in journalism. It is to look after working conditions in the profession no less than ensure the highest professional standards.

Although conditions in India are vastly behind British press conditions, the Commission's recommendations will be followed with interest in this country where for some years there has been an attempt to establish a free and responsible press. The Indian experiment has been to separate the business, professional and journalistic problems into three different compartments. It has suffered in the development of professional standards because there are no definite arrangements for training journalists. The All-India Newspaper Editors Conference has concentrated on securing freedom of expression whilst the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Proprietors Association has dealt with the business side of journalism. Between these two bodies there has been intermittent co-operation; or, as it has been often said, the Proprietors Association has been a kind of upper house whilst the A. I. N. E. C. has been the lower house. A Council which includes both proprietorial and editorial interests with representation for "other journalists" and the general public, would be a radical departure from past practice in this country but it would lead to healthier conditions and could exercise a salutary influence on the Press as a whole. So far as the first two categories are concerned, there need be no difficulty in the representation. For the fourth class, the British Commission's procedure will be equally serviceable here. But it will be difficult to devise a means of getting "other journalists" represented on the Council in a manner acceptable to the profession. What is needed more than anything else is some insistence on training and on a minimuum of educational qualification; and in the existing conditions this is not an easy task. But, if the Press in India is to be raised to the standard of the liberal professions, spade-work in this direction is absolutely essential.

The Commission refers to sensationalism and intrusion into private affairs. This is a universal problem and in different countries it is being tackled in different ways. There can be no method of entirely eradicating it because the private affairs of public personalities are of public interest. This is peculiarly the case in a country like India where the Governments have undertaken programmes of social reform. To some extent, less sensitiveness on the part of the targets of the sensational press will in time lead to a decay of the "circus" writers who thrive on the touchiness of national leaders. Any discussion of the methods of curbing sensation-mongers which goes beyond professional discussion, leads to arbitrary control from the administration, and in consequence some public sympathy for the scandal-mongers. It is possible that a Council for Journalism on the broad lines outlined by the British Commission will secure good results as it will be able to speak with some authority. But it would be well if in the first stages it functioned without governmental support. Only then will the Council build up a sanction of some force and be generally acceptable to the press as a whole.

Regrettable Deadlock

It is most unfortunate that no agreement whatever was reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference in Karachi on the question of the agricultural and urban immovable property disputes. There were two main items on the agenda of the conference, one relating to the review of the agreement entered into between the two Dominions in January last and its reconsideration in the light of its working and, secondly, a review of the whole question of agricultural property. The January Agreement referred primarily to the urban immovable properties and permitted private sales and exchanges. It also contained a provision that each Government should provide facilities for the implementation of the Agreement. Accordingly India sent to Pakistan most of the necessary revenue records but have not yet received from Pakistan the records for N. W. F. P., Sind and the West Punjab States. India suggested that on the basis of such records as had been made available to both the Dominions they might formulate a policy decision on at least the point as to how the question of agricultural property should be settled, whether it should be on Government-to-Government basis or not. But Pakistan is still indulging in dilatory tactics by pleading that she cannot define her policy unless the exchange of records is completed. It rests with Pakistan herself to complete the exchange without any further delay.

India also pointed out at the Conference several breaches of the January Agreement. For instance, in a number of cases the property of non-Muslims who continued to reside in Pakistan, had been taken over and allotted to displaced persons, owners of such property finding no redress because the Custodian was not functioning. The clinic of Dr. N. H. Mirchandani was declared evacuee property while he was on a short visit to India on a temporary permit. The clinic was handed over to Dr. Qurashi of the Joshi Murder Case fame in Delhi. It almost seems as if it had become a fashion in Pakistan to treat every Hindu-owned property as evacuee property. Rehabilitation authorities have arbitrarily allotted the lands of nearly 60 Hindu Zamindars who are still in Pakistan.

Some difficulty has been experienced in deciding when a migrating person can be located as an evacuee. India has acted on the equitable principle that evacuee property, wherever it may be, should be made available only for the rehabilitation of refugees in the first instance. It follows that, if a person who was in India obtained from the Pakistan Government allotment of property located as evacuee property in that Dominion, that is a sufficient justification for the Government of India to treat him as an evacuee, and the property he holds in India may be treated as evacuee property in the first instance. In accordance with this principle, the Government of India recently issued an Ordinance under which the definition of an evacuee has been extended to include those who have been allotted evacuee property in Pakistan or who have by other means taken advantage of evacuee property there. This extension of the definition is not only fair but is also necessary to counteract the tendency that has been noticed among certain residents in India who wanted to have the benefit of evacuee property in Pakistan and at the same time retain the privileges that were available to them in India also. Yet Pakistan has vehemently protested against this Ordinance and made that an excuse for creating a deadlock at the Karachi Conference. There can be no question of withdrawing the Ordinance. But with regard to other aspects of the problem of evacuees' property the exchange of records should be expedited so as to ensure the convening of another Inter-Dominion Conference at an early date.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW YORK, June 29: Russia was preparing for war with the West by 1951, the former Hungarian Finance Minister, Mr. Nicolas Nyardi declared today. Mr. Nyardi writing in the July 2 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post", said the Deputy Soviet Minister, M. V. K. Dekanozov, had made the disclosure last July during a conversation aboard a Danube river steamer.

* * *

Calcutta, June 28: One person was killed and at least half-a-dozen, including a police officer, were injured, in a clash, in the College Street area of Central Calcutta this evening, between the police and a procession held in defiance of orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. now in force in the city.

Down with the Government: The procession was only poromoting "civil Liberties"—a social and moral obligation of every progressive man and woman.

* * *

India, we gather from a Karachi message, has proposed to Pakistan that the two countries approach South Africa jointly to discuss the treatment of their nationals in the Union.

What agreeably pleases and surprises us is that Pakistan has waived the right and duty of approaching South Africa separately as a completely sovereign and independent country having nothing to do with India.

* * *

It is reported from Peshawar that the President of the parallel League organisation in the N.W.F.P., the Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, has proceeded to Karachi to apprise the Governor-General and the Central Prime Minister of the situation prevailing in his province.

The Pir Sahib IS an optimist.

* * *

Apropos of the protest by Mr. H. I. Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High Commissioner, to Mr. Bevin against Afghanistan's appeal for British support, P.T.I.-Reuter says that both side are showing a tendency to appeal to Britain for an opinion in view of the long experience of the local situation acquired by British Administrators in British India.

Quite, quite. Er-by the way, isn't Sir Ambrose Dundas one of them?

* * *

Sir M. Nobert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, in a recent speech: "Today it is possible to talk of the chances of peace rather than the risks of war."

We agree. The risks of war are so conspicuously obvious that they don't need speculating.

* * *

General Chang Chi-Chang, who headed the Nationalist peace delegations to Peiping, has appealed to Kuomintang leaders to "cease senseless resistance."

They are probably waiting for something to turn up.

* * *

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has revealed that the former Foreign Minister, M. Rajk, and 19 others, who were recently arrested, had been concerned in a "Trostkyist espionage plot".

A great compliment to the ghost of Trotsky. To plagiarise the opening sentence of the Marx-Engels Communist Manifesto, a spectre haunts the Communist World.

THE FELLOW-TRAVELLER

A Study In Psychology

(By Sidney Hook)

ONE of the unique culture phenomena of our time is the existence of a large and influential group of Communist "fellow-travilers" In many ways their activities constitute a more serious threat to democratic life than those of Communist party members. By applying one standard of judgment to the Soviet Union and an entirely different one to every other nation, including their own, they have revived and strengthened the old suspicion against all dissenters.

This is the gravest evil for which the Communist fellow-travellers can be held responsible—that of giving all dissent an appearance of treason Thus they make difficult the work of public criticism which genuine liberals must always direct against the errors and shortcomings in their own country's policies, domestic and international. Where for any reason this criticism is suspended, free culture falls.

The term 'fellow traveller" is derived from the Russian word "poputchiki" meaning "travellers on the same road." It became current in the Soviet Union after the Bolshevik Revolution when the Communists placed a few non-party sympathizers in posts of prestige, without power, to give the impression of popular support. Within a few years the term became an epithet of abuse in the Soviet Union. To be merely a "fellow-traveller" meant to be lacking in complete loyalty to the Soviet and party rgime, and, therefore, to be suspect. The end of the road for all fellow-travellers who did not join the Communist party was exile to a forced labour camp or physical liquidation. At present there are no "fellow-travellers" in the Soviet Union.

WORK OUTSIDE

In countries outside the Soviet Union, however, and especially in the democracies, they are encouraged and used. Fellow-travellers are an important part of the Communist system of transmission belts by which attitudes favourable to the Soviet Union are carried to all layers of the population. They are absolutely essential for the strategy of infiltration into the commanding places, such as advisory and policy-making posts of professional organigations, trade-unions, organs of public opinion, and—when possible—governmental services. Still more important they are the organizers and most active supporters of a far-flung network of national and local committees, leagues councils and conferences which mobilize sentiment in behalf of the Communist line at the moment.

INFLUENCE

Precisely how strong is the influence of the "fellow-travellers" on American thinking? This is hard to estimate, but the Communist party itself credits them with many propaganda success. Dr. Norbert Muhlen, a student of the subject, concluded: "While fewer than one out the 100 Americans considered themselves Communists, at least seven out of 100 thought approximately as the Communists wanted them to think on topical issues."

There is a much more disturbing indication of the power of the fellow-traveller in organizing public opinion In 1939 a manifesto circulated by a Communist front organization denouncing Nazi suppression of science and proclaiming that "science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish only where there is peace and intellectual freedom" was signed by 1,284 eminent American scientists. Another manifesto,distributed by the same front organization in the same year, criticizing only Fascist dictatorship was signed by 2,169 eminent American educators and publicists. In 1949, despite a greater purge of art and science in the U.S.S.R. than any Germany witnessed, barely a handful of scientists and educators have spoken out.

WHO THEY ARE

Who are the fellow-travellers? Here distinctions are essential. Every time a genuine democrat or liberal is called a fellow-traveller; every time a piece of progressive social legislation is denounced as "communistic" there is great rejoicing in Communist quarters. Here as elsewhere one kind of reaction plays into the hands of the other. Public characterization of anyone as a fellow-traveller should not be lightly made.

To identify the fellow-travellers, a study has been made of members of organizations that are clearly Communist fronts, many of them eactually labelled subversive by the Department of Justice. For purposes of identification anyone who was a member of at least twenty such fronts was considered a fellow-traveller. It was discovered that of the leading hundred fellow-travellers twenty-four were college professors, twenty-one writers and editors, nine actors and producers, eight clergymen, eight lawyers. Six were millionaires.

It is instructive to compare Communist fellow-travellers with their Nazi counterparts. The Nazi fellow-travellers, at home and abroad, were hard men, nationalistic in outlook and illiberal in social affairs. The Communist fellow-traveller, on the other hand, at the beginning of his career is moved by generous impulses and sympathy for the oppressed But by virtue of his beliefs he is led step by step to condone outrages which he denounced when committed by the Nazis.

We cannot understand the psychology of the fellow-traveller unless we remember that in its propaganda the Communist movement makes the most skilful use of the vocabulary of freedom and rights freighted with connotations precious to all genuine humanists. That is why the party is a more formidable opponent of free cultures than movements openly dedicated to their destruction.

TWO CLASSES

The real fellow-travellers fall into two classes. The first consists of con-

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay A. I. R.

"A I. R. Bombay section is giving out Classical Deccani songs for such a long time throughout the week that one has come to hate them. Formerly some good Gujarati Records were broadcast in the morning time. Now this has stopped. It would be better if they stop all together Gujarati songs and records. We, Gujeratis hardly get half an hour's entertainment every day. They have also decided it seems not to give Hindi Film records more than two a day. Every now and then, we hear Deccani classical songs, which are very boring. Is there any remedy to stop this nonsense? Are they not listening to Delhi and Baroda-Ahmedabad Programme? Can't they take any lesson from them? I wonder why they have such step-motherly attitude towards Hindi and Gujarati programmes? Nearly half the day is wasted on news in different languages and the other, on Deccani songs, preferrably classical. Majority of people would like to hear good film-records, entertaining Dramas. Even Deccani people are bored to hear such tiresome classical songs which last for more than half an hour. Most probably A.I.R. gets these artists cheap. Even Goa is giving songs in response to listeners' requests. But the Bombay station seems to be above such all things. We hope that Bombay A.I.R. will show some response to public demand and mend their ways.

—K. M. KAPADIA.

Chance For City Fathers

The Monthly Agenda for the Municipal Corporation published in this month contain some important questions. The most important is the notice of motion given by Mr. Dinkar Desai. The Trade Union representative in the Corporation to amend the Municipal Act with a view to compel Landlords (1) to keep latrines in proper sanitary conditions, (2) to provide lights in latrines and common passages, (3) to maintain dust bins in every building on each floor, (4) to make arrangement for the daily clearance of the refuse. These are the very grievances from which thousands of citizens-tenants living in chawls and houses suffer greatly. The present Municipal Act has proved very inadequate to give just and much needed relief to the citizens. The wretched living conditions can be seen in almost every chawl and house, specially in poor middle and working class section of the community. 'G' Ward which is mostly composed of middle class and working class population is the greatest sufferer in this connection. These grievances, small and ordinary as they appear are the primary things which are demanded by the poor to be redressed by the Municipality and they know they are not being attended to by Landlords as they ought to nor looked into by the Municipality and neglected to great extent by that body. The only remedy is as suggested by the notice of motion which seeks to amend the Act itself. Mr. Desai's Resolution seeking the amendment of the Municipal Act is uncontroversial but looking to the parties and their relations it is doubtful if the resolution when it comes before the Corporation will be passed. So it devolves on the citizens voters to demand from their candidates to whom they voted in the last election and each candidate and his party promised to their utmost to give relief from the grievances from which the citizens suffer. Now here is an opportunity for all whatever the party lable they may display to serve their voters and redeem their promises. The resolution must be supported. Not only that but every representative of each ward must receive a definite mandate from the voters and asking them to support the resolution. Every social organisation, the Tenants Associations, womens' organisations and similar institutions and boddies must bestir themselves and send the mandate to their representatives. Let the citizens-voters raise their voice and demand that this resolution must be passed. There is not politics in it. It is the right of the citizen which he has been denied so long. Our Slogan must be AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT. The changing time and growing population demand that the Act must be amended to which has proved an obsolete and inadequate.

—M. S. RAJADHYAX,
Hon. Secretary, 'G' Ward,
Tenants' Association.

In Gratitude

When the approver Naren Gossain of Alipur Bomb Case was murdered in the Alipur Central Jail (The Presidency Jail at Alipur) in 1908, Jogendra Babu, the Jailor and Dr. Bidyanath Babu, the Assistant Jail doctor were dismissed. They lost their jobs without any compensation. Independent India owes them a deep debt of gratitude for their kind hearted behaviour to Sri Aurobindo and his followers. I shall thank anybody who will give me a clue to their living relatives with their addresses.

—BARIN GHOSE,
5B, Nebu Bagan Lane,
Bagbazar, Calcutta.

OUR HUBLI NEWSLETTER

DHARWAR SWEEPERS' STRIKE ENDS

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, (By Air Mail).

Thanks to the successful mediation of the Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee, sweepers of the Dharwar Municipality ended their 32 days' strike on June 23. They have resumed duty from June 24. The authorities have promised to consider the demand of the strikers for withdrawal of prosecution against six of their leaders who were arrested on charges of resorting to strike without giving due notice.

It may be recalled in this connection that when his attention was drawn to the strike of the municipal sweepers Mr. B. N. Datar, Director of Labour and Conciliator to the Government of Bombay who paid a visit to that city recently on some other work expressed his surprise and remarked that neither the Municipality nor the District Collector had reported the matter to the Government.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

The election of President and vice-President of the Dharwar Municipality will be held on July 1. All the newly elected members of the Municipality have been accordingly informed. The meeting which is being held for the first time after last month's triennial elections will be conducted at the request of the District Collector by one of the folloiwng gentlemen, namely, Mr. S.S. Matti, the retiring President, Mr. Ghanekar, the retiring Vice-President and Mr. B. R. Tambakad and Mr. T. M. Harapanaohalli, newly elected members.

Messrs. S. S. Matti and B. R. Tambakad, President of the Dharwar District Local Board are the likely candidates for the presidential election. The newly formed Municipal Party which is the single biggest party with a strength of 9 in a house of 37 is not setting up any candidate, it is understood.

The annual general meeting of the Hubli Municipal employees Association met here recently and elected the following office-bearers for the year 1949-1950:—President Mr. S. V. Joshi, Pleader, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S.B. Devapur and Dr. V. S. Kargudri, Secretaries: Messrs. V. N. Dhongadi and Y. N. Jadi.

Parents Day was observed in Hubli on June 23. All the 35,000 students of the Primary Schools in Hubli paraded through the main streets in different groups. The programme for the day included sports, variety entertainments and lectures.

'AFGHAN ACCUSATION UNJUSTIFIED'

London Times Comment On Frontier Dispute

LONDON, June 29 (PTI-Reuter): The London "Times" today declared that Afghanistan's "accusation" that Pakistan was threatening the tribesmen in the areas between the "administered districts" of the North-West Frontier Province and the Durand Line, was unjustified.

"Afghanistan indeed has begun to put forward claims which exceed the bounds of reason", the 'Times' editorial continued.

"A recent statement even disputed the right of Pakistan to the North-West Frontier Province, an integral part of former British India which voted itself into Pakistan by an overwhelming majority in the plebiscite of 1947."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

South Africa's Policy

Dr. T. E. Donges, South Africa's Minister of the Interior, has stated that his Government aims at reducing its Indian population to a minimum. Restriction of immigration and a policy of strict segregation were the two-pronged weapon with which this aim was to be immediately applied but Dr. Donges made it clear that repatriation would also be resorted to. In international affairs gratitude is a rare quality and no Indian expected to find it in any South African Government but the Donges' attitude is a poor return for the solid contributions of the South African Indian to the building up of the Union. Several observers have commented on the remarkable progress of the Indian Community the vast majority of whom are South African born. But, instead of being a matter of pride to their other countrymen, this has only roused the ire of the dominating Whites. Whether India can or cannot absorb the quarter of a million from South Africa is not Dr. Donges' concern. He is officious enough to say that they cannot make much difference. If they did, would he reverse his policy? If India and Pakistan are forced to accommodate their overseas ponulation, they will, we can assure Dr. Donges, do so without hesitation. But the necessity for the compulsion is not clear. Immediately, the concern of the two Dominions is to bring about in South Africa a realisation of its responsibilities to a section of its own people who have accepted South Africa as their home. This as a matter of fact is the problem which concerns the United Nations itself, and it cannot be evaded in the face of the South African Government's declared policy.

Wishful Propaganda

When the Dutch launched their unprovoked and unwarranted aggression against the Republican Government at Jogjakarta, the popular reaction was swift and very natural and inevitable. The Republican regime was at the time busy dealing with Communists who, after seceding from the Republican coalition had been causing trouble in Republican territory The blow struck by Dutch Imperialism resulted in all parties joining together to resist the common challenge. The result was the formation of an Emergency Republican Government "somewhere in Sumatra" which contained a strong element of Communists and, in fact, was led by an ex-Premier, Dr. Sjariffudin, an avowed Communist. The revival of Communists influence was the direct result of Dutch aggression, but Imperialism being what it is, they have sought to make it out as the cause of their action. The temptation is always easy to suppress nationalist aspirations on the excuse of trying to suppress Communism. It never succeeds but only helps Communism. This is what nearly happened in Indonesia. A Batavia report—and Batavia is the headquarters of the Dutch—almost gloatingly said that the Emergency Republican Government had refused to hand authority back to the Republican Government headed by Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Mohammad Hatta. This report has been contradicted by a Republican spokesman. All that has happened is, the Emergency Government has decided to return authority to the Republican Government as soon as the leaders return to Jogjakarta and "discharge their responsibilities free from any pressure whatsoever." It is possible that the more extreme elements in the Emergency Government may feel inclined to interpret freedom from pressure in terms of Communist irreconciliability. But why give that possibility a seriousness that is uncalled for yet?

Indian Shipping

Mr. S. J. Pandya, Joint General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, complains that, while foreign shipping companies have found it necessary to increase the freight for cargoes coming to Bombay from U.K. and the continent, they do not see the necessity of increasing the freight in the coastal trade. He points out that this discrimination is calculated, if not designed, to hit the Indian companies which, on account of their power reserves, cannot afford to carry on with the present freight rates, when recently the operational costs have considerably increased. He evidently suggests that the foreign concerns should voluntarily increase their coastal rates or should be pressed by Government to do so. Ordinarily, coastal shipping in India deserves to be reserved for Indian ships. The Indian Legislature has long fought for this right. But unfortunately Indian shipping is now very limited and cannot be speedily expanded. Reservation in these circumstances will be a disservice to the public, apart from the repercussions of India's exclusive policy in this matter.

Fair Rates

The question of fair rates to be charged by all shipping agencies is best settled by negotiations between these, with the advice, if necessary, of responsible Indian Ministers and officials. But the consumers' point of view should not be ignored in arriving at any decision. It is also necessary that there should be a fair correspondence between the operation costs for coastal ships and the freight rates for them. No good purpose will be served by importing into the discussions old political prejudices or by attributing motives to foreign concerns. Present conditions of shipping available to the public, the interests of the consumers as well as those of Indian shipping, and operation costs for coastal shipping should all be taken into consideration in fixing fair rates.

Health Of School Children

The medical examination of school children is so limited and perfunctory in this country that there will be wide welcome for the Bombay Government's reported decision to examine at Government expense all primary and secondary school children. The task is so big that one is inclined to ask how frequent and efficient the proposed examination may be and whether, after examination, the necessary treatment will be easily available to those that need it. The proposal before the Government is said to be to carry out the examination of the children once on entry into a primary school and again at the ages of 11, 14 and 17 and the re-examination every year of those who are not found fit. This is not bad as a beginning. But if this is not to be a mere show, every possible attempt should be made to give ailing children prompt and efficient treatment. Much can be achieved at a small cost if school children and their parents are periodically given instructions by competent persons about the prevention of ill-health.

GLOW AFIELD

The trees near Pawai Lake were alive with darting, twinkling lights a few evenings ago, for the Will-o'-the-wisps were aboard, and the scene was fairy-like in its beauty. The Will-o'-the-wisp is the name given to the little Glow-worm, which is actually a little, dull brown beetle less than half an inch in length. The female Glow-worm is wingless and is, in appearance, very similar to the larva. She climbs up among the branches of trees and bushes and turns her body this way and that so that the brilliant light on the underside will reveal her presence to the males which fly about in the vicinity and which are also brightly lighted. Their flashing lights are amazingly brilliant and illumine the trees in a wonderful manner. Even the larvae of the Glow worm beetles are provided with a row of light marks along either side of the body, but these are much dimmer than those of the adult insects. The Larvae are carnivorous in habit and feed on the bodies of the small snails which abound in our gardens, so that, like the Lady-bird larvae, they may be reckoned among the gardener's friends since they help to rid the garden of some of its pests.

GLOW WORM

D.R.

WIPE OUT INDIA'S FOOD DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1.)

yield by at least 15 per cent, given the right methods."

The second item of the programme was, the Prime Minister said, the growing of supplementary foods and he should like to lay special emphasis on this. The substitutes for cereals were sweet potatoes, tapioca and bananas. There were others also. Government would help in every way in encouraging this cultivation of substitutes for cereals. Provincial Governments might well buy them up and use them as rations, mixed or not, on some days in the week, he said.

Pandit Nehru said that another thing to which he wanted to give earnest thought was with regard to consumption of rice. "While we should all try to limit our consumption of wheat and rice and take, as far as possible, to other food, it is of especial importance to reduce the consumption of rice in this country. At present to import rice from abroad costs us much more than the import of wheat."

"It is astonishing", he added "that we should be so prodigal in our consumption of rice, when every consideration demands that we reduce it."

NO PLACE FOR VAIN DISPLAY

Warning Against Wastage Of Food

Asking all classes of workers to join in the great drive for more production, including Railway workers, dock workers and people in private and Government offices, the Prime Minister said: "The farmer comes first, of course, but all others have also a responsibility and a duty."

Appealing to the people not to waste food, Nehru said: "There must be no waste and there must be no feasting while we fight for every ounce of food....to waste food in a vain display is the height of vulgarity. In these times it is a crime."

The Government of India had accepted the recommendations of Lord Boyd Orr, the British Food authority, and would endeavour to give effect to them to the best of their ability, Pandit Nehru said.

REPLY TO CRITICS

The following are excerpts from the Prime Minister's broadcast.

"It is necessary, in a democracy especially, for the people to understand the policies and activities of Government so that they may approve or criticise them. But criticism or approval are only worthwhile when there is an attempt to understand and a desire to make a constructive approach. In criticism as in life generally, it does not help much to be merely negative in approach. There are in India today a multitude of critics of Government in the press and on the platform.

As Prime Minister, I must accept both the praise and the blame for the activities of Government and their consequences. I have often said that I am very conscious of the many things that have gone wrong and of the many errors committed. Nevertheless I address you in no apologetic mood and I have no sense of frustration in me. I believe that India as a whole has survived many perils during the past two years and has advanced on many fronts. I believe that, in spite of our present difficulties, and there are many, India is making good and will solve the problems that confront her.

I would appeal therefore to all men and women of India, who have the love of this country in their hearts and who have the welfare of her people as their primary objective in life, to view the present situation dispassionately, to separate the major problems from the many minor differences, and to co-operate in the solution of those major problems, for without that solution those relatively minor differences in policy and programme do not come into play at all.

I DO NOT APPEAL TO THOSE WHO DO NOT CARE FOR INDIA AND HER PEOPLE, WHO ARE PREPARED TO SEE INDIA SINK INTO CHAOS AND OBLIVION IN ORDER TO FURTHER SOME OTHER OBJECTIVE, AND WHO UNDER THE GUISE OF ATTRACTIVE SLOGANS CARRY ON A FOUL CONSPIRACY BASED ON FRAUD AND DECEIT AND VIOLENCE TO PRODUCE CHAOS IN INDIA.

Nor do I appeal to those selfish and anti-social elements in the population, who can think only of their own individual profit, whether that comes from fair or unfair behaviour, and ignore completely the larger good of the nation.

INFLATION AND HIGH PRICES IN INDIA

Middle Classes Are The Worst Sufferers

I have said that I have complete faith in India's future and in her capacity to progress in every direction. Nevertheless it would be folly to minimise in any way the difficulties that we have to face today. Inflation and high prices have led to a vicious circles which has caused great suffering to vast numbers of our people. In spite of higher salaries, wages and dearness allowances, they have not kept pace with the extra cost of living. The middle classes especially are being crushed and they perhaps suffer even more than the other classes. At the same time, Central and Provincial budgets have increased greatly and cannot bear the burden of any further increase in wages and salaries without making the economic situation even worse than it is. No one can view this situation with equanimity.

Yet, what troubles me most is the general lowering of our moral standards. It is a tragedy that we, who laid so much emphasis on the teachings of the Mahatma and on our high standards of thought and conduct in public life, should forget those teachings and those standards. We may, and we inevitably shall, get over our present economic difficulties. But how will that profit us, if we ignore those basic qualities of the spirit which helped us to gain freedom and without which no nation can be great?

"This Government inherited an undeveloped and unbalanced economy of India, backward both in industry and agriculture. The war period had made this worse, the partition of the country with all its consequences added tremendously to our burdens. Inflationary forces set at work and prices went up, while production both agricultural and industrial remained at a low ebb.

"It is clear that, whether policy we might adopt, it must aim at great production, both agricultural and industrial. Without that the national dividend remains low and there is no room for raising living standards or salaries or wages. It is clear also that this higher production must not benefit relatively few people only but must be fairly distributed among the people. Without this higher production, we cannot even go ahead with those major schemes which promise an accelerated production in future.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1951

"We may do without luxuries and even without many necessities but we cannot do without food. If we do not produce enough food in our country we become dependent upon other countries and in a matter like food we cannot afford to be so dependent. Therefore we have to tackle this problem of food production first of all and put an end to the deficit that has compelled us to pour our money into buying food from abroad. Because of this, the Government has laid down a programme which states that we must have enough food produced in the country for all our people by 1951 and that after that date we do not intend to import food. We have not fixed that date without full thought and calculation. We intend to stick by that date and we intend by that date to be producing enough food for all the millions who inhabit this country. We have taken into account the possible increases in population and we even dare hope that the individual quota for food then will be somewhat higher than it is today. For today's quota is poor enough.

DELHI'S SHORT TERM PROGRAMME

Increasing Yield By 15 Per Cent

We are thinking at present of the next two and a half years. Some years after that our great river valley an other major schemes will begin to produce results and then production will go up by leaps and bounds. I am not worried at all about that period. It is the next two years that count and are vital and which will govern our future. It is the short-term programme for these two years that I wish to emphasise.

The first item of this programme is intensive and better cultivation of the land at present being cultivated. It is well known that the yield per acre in our country is very low, compared to most other countries. It should therefore be easily possible for us to increase that yield by at least fifteen per cent given the right methods. I am referring here to the land at present under cultivation. Even that land therefore should yield to us this additional fifteen per cent, if we can provide manure, fertilisers, better seeds and generally better methods of cultivation. I might inform you that experiments on a small scale have shown that, given these facilities and better methods, the yield increases by far more than 15 per cent.

The second item of this programme is the growing of supplementary foods and I should like to lay special emphasis on this. Our people subsist mostly on wheat and rice and we have therefore to lay stress on these two basic cereals. But there are other good foods apart from cereals, which are not only good for us from the point of view of a balanced diet, but which can easily be produced in far greater quantities than wheat and rice. These substitutes for cereals are sweet potatoes, tapioca and bananas. There are others also. In some countries bananas and sweet potatoes form almost the staple article of diet. I am not asking you to go thus far. But in the emergency of today, it is important that we use foods, other than wheat and rice, to the largest extent. That will reduce our import of wheat and rice. I might add that a mixture of wheat and sweet potato flour is excellent, palatable and beneficial.

It is a small thing for each one of us to change his food habits slightly and eat these substitutes for cereals to some extent. Every country has done so under stress of war and emergency. Are we so tied down to habit that we cannot do something that the good of the nation requires?

It is necessary therefore for every town and village to put a few new acres of land under cultivation and this cultivation should be chiefly devoted to sweet potato, tapioca and banna. In our towns and cities there are many compounds which should be used for cultivating any of these foodstuffs or vegetables. I love flowers, but today the sight of a cluster of bananas is sweeter to my eyes than any flower. Government will help in every way in encouraging this cultivation of substitutes for cereals. Provincial Governments may well buy them up and use them as rations, mixed or not, on some days in the week.

FIGURES FOR RICE

Some figures may interest you. Owing to the war there was hardly any import of rice between 1941 and 1944. In 1945, 70,000 tons of rice were imported, in 1946, 3,31,000 tons in 1947, 4,54000 tons and in 1948 8,00,000 tons.

This shows that we are consuming more and more rice when we should be trying our utmost to reduce its import. It shows that we have imported rice at the cost of a fair greater quantity of wheat. It shows that most of us have paid no heed whatever to this very serious problem and, though we talk loudly about the food problem we do not think that it affects our individual lives. The food problem is ultimately the totally of what happens in millions of homes. It is astonishing that we should be so prodigal in our consumption of rice when every consideration demands that we reduce it.

Remember that we produce ourselves twenty million tons of rice so that our total import even at the high level of 800,000 tons, is a very small proportion of our total requirements. To give up this import of rice completely by taking to other foods would thus be a very small sacrifice and it would mean a great difference to the country's economy. Many of us eat bread as a rule and use rice more or less as a luxury article. I suggest that those of us, who normally eat bread should give up rice completely. Those for whom rice is the principal diet should reduce their consumption a little and take to wheat of other foods. This can hadly be called a sacrifice. Because so very little is given up. As a matter of fact it would lead to a more balanced diet and consequently better health for the nation. May I add also that polished rice, which looks so attractive, has little nutritive value and sooner the use of it is given up, the better.

PROCUREMENT, AN ESSENTIAL ITEM

Opposition In Some Villages Deplored

"May I add that procurement of foodgrains within India is an essential part of this programme, because the more we procure, the more we lessen the deficit that has to be made good by imports. Some people have unwittingly come in the way of procurement. That is a very unwise policy which does harm to the nation. It does not do good to the farmer even, although some may imagine so, for the farmer's good is bound up with the national good today even more than at other times.

BOYD ORR'S PLAN

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of Lord Boyd Orr and will endeavour to give effect to them to the best of their ability. But that acceptance itself involves the full co-operation of the Provinces and States with the Centre as well as the enthusiasm of the farmer in this great task. We shall appoint soon a Food Controller or Commissioner at the Centre with considerable powers to act speedily and effectively. We want each Province and State to do likewise.

My appeal is to every person in India. May I make a special appeal to Congressmen to join more particularly in this crusade. Let them be examples to others and go to the villages and to the farmers and explain to them the gravity of the situation and the steps we must take to overcome it. Let them themselves join in the labour of the field or elsewhere. Let them show some of the grit and capacity for service in a great cause which, in the past, made the Congress great and brought us freedom.

I want to tell you from time to time what progress we make in this fight for food. The monsoon will soon be upon and our reclamation work will have to be suspended. The cultivators will be busy tending and protecting their crops and it will be difficult to estimate their work in figures. Nevertheless I hope to address you at least once a month and tell you of the progress we are making.

LONDON DOCKERS AGAIN ON STRIKE

LONDON, June 29, (PTI-Reuter): London's "in and out" dock strike over the Canadian Seamen's Union "war" broke out again today and by noon nearly 7,000 dockers were idle.

The 4,000 Royal Dockmen once more refused to unload two Canadian ships affected by the seamen's strike while port employees refused to call for any other work until they did so.

The men's leaders, alleging an employer's lockout, decided to call out all London dockers.

Paris Talks Begin

(Continued from page 1)

the question whether "drawing rights" grants made by one Marshall Aid country to another shall be transferrable by the recipient country to a third.

Sir Stafford, it was understood, is against this on the ground that Britain would never know how much she might have to convert into gold or sterling.

Britain has an agreement with Belgium that she will so convert any sterling held by Belgium over 27,000,000 pounds and that figure has already been passed.

The United States at first supported a Belgian plan that 50 per cent of drawing rights should be convertible into gold or dollars.

Britain believes, it was understood, that all variations of the methods so far proposed by Americans, Belgians or French for settling trade balances between European countries would result in restricting competition and diminishing intra-European trade instead of increasing competition and trade as the Americans claim.

CRIPPS' VIEW

Cripps maintains that European creditor nations would be forced to restrict their drawing rights to goods as scarce and necessary as dollar goods, and would be obliged to limit their imports from European debtor countries.

Much was expected to depend on how far the Chancellor could succeed in winning votes on the OEEC Council in his favour.

If he gained only small support, it was believed in Paris the American Economic Co-operation Administration would push their proposal.

If on the other hand he won the support of a majority of the European countries, it was believed ECA would feel the moment was not opportune to insist on its views.

WORLD REACTIONS

Reuter cables from other world capitals told today of reaction to Britain's gold and dollar troubles:

WASHINGTON: United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson said he hoped a British economic crisis could be avoided through the combined statesmanship of the Western Powers.

Mr. John W. Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury, is expected to meet Sir Stafford Cripps in London soon for discussion on the crisis, according to the "New York Times" diplomatic correspondent.

The newspaper said British officials had told the United States Government that Britain intends to make another substantial cut in her imports from America some time during the next three weeks.

OTTAWA: Canada is unable at present to make further loans to Britain or the sterling area, a usually reliable source said here.

There were some indications that Canada might be reluctant to send Finance Minister Douglas Abbot to to next month's Commonwealth dollar talks because the Dominion does not want to have to refuse a request for a loan.

CANBERRA: Australia's Minister of Defence and Post-war Reconstruction, Mr. John J. Dedman, will represent the Dominion at the forthcoming Commonwealth talks in London, it was authoritatively stated here.

Mr. Chifley is determined to co-operate with Britain "to the limit" on dollar conservation, a Government spokesman said today.

COLOMBO: Ceylon Finance Minister J. R. Jayewardene, who will attend the Commonwealth crisis talks in London, will fly there on July 15 after he has presented his budget to Parliament in Colombo.

SUPPLYING COAL TO AUSTRALIA

India's Action Criticised

CALCUTTA, June 29, (PTI): The President of the Calcutta General Harbour Workers Union, representing 1,500 workers employed by stevedores in Calcuutta port, today stated that the workers would refuse loading coal cargo to Australia if the India Government continued to supply any coal to that country.

In a statement the President of the Union, Mr. Rajani Mukherji, said that by supplying coal to the Australian Government, India's Commerce Minister had thrown out a challenge to the genuine Trade Union demand of Australian miners for long service and a thirty-five-hour week. This step, he added, called for opposition from the workers in Calcutta port.

TRAVANCORE POSTAL RATES TO BE RAISED

Introduction Of Indian Union Coins

ERNAKULAM, June 29, (PTI): With the coming into being on July one of the United States of Travancore and Cochin, the rates of Anchal (inland postal service) in Travancore will be raised so as to bring it in line with that prevailing in Cochin. The price of an Anchal cover will then be one anna while that of a card will be four pice.

The Travancore coins which will continue to be legal tender in addition to the Indian Union coins in the United State of Travancore and Cochin for some time more will, it is learnt, be totally withdrawn once the financial integration of the United State with the Centre is over.

25 Dead, 20 Missing In Kyushu Floods

TOKYO, June 29, (PTI-Reuter): Police today reported 25 dead and 20 missing in the Kagoshima prefecture at the southern tip of Kyushu, flooded by the swollen Kototsu River after three days of heavy rain.

Rising waters undermined houses and destroyed 65 homes. Water covers farmland in southern Kyushu and main line trains have been halted.

THE FELLOW-TRAVELLER: A STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY

(Continued from Page 6)

vinced Communists who have not the courage to join the party. Although extremely useful to the Communist party because of their sense of guilt, they are disliked by the rank-and-file members, who cannot live in the same style, and who, whatever else may be said of them, run great risks with little to sustain them except vicarious identification with the "laws of historical necessity" as interpreted by the Kremlin.

This first class of fellow-travellers usually function as executive secretaries of party front organizations, are assigned the most disagreeable chores, and forced into a position of insincerity and duplicity far worse than that incidental to normal concealment of membership. For while acting as a tool of the Communist party, they must go through the motions of speaking independently for the front organization, most of whose members are usually not Communists. In time they become so compromised by their actions that their usefulness to the party is limited. They must then either join up and openly do party work or they are replaced by new figures not so well known.

DELUDED MEN

But by far the greater number of fellow-travellers fall into the second class. They are sincere men and women, and in their own specialized field possess intelligence, not infrequently of a high order. They hold the following beliefs with varying degrees of intensity:

(1) That the United States is a progressive social order, whose imperfections are relatively minor and transitory.

(2) That the United Sates is a greater threat to world peace than the Soviet Union, which has no interest in fomenting revolution elsewhere.

(3) That the Communist party is a a legitimate part of the great movement of liberal reform.

(4) That it is desirable to work together with Communists in any good cause or organization,no matter by whom controlled and that those who are critical of such collaboration are wicked or foolish red-baiters."

Let us consider these beliefs in order. In this day and age to believe that the Soviet Union is a progressive society moving on a course initiated by the French Enlightenment and the American Revolution seems to display a faith invincible to any evidence. The practices of the Soviet regime are eloquent enough. All political freedoms of criticism are absent, strikes are forbidden, disparities in income and living conditions are enormous, the country is girdled with forced labour camps with unknown millions of inmates, science and art are under police control. Soviet citizens are not even free to choose their own wives and husbands if the latter are foreigners—something unheard of in recent history.

The fellow-travellers explains this away by pointing to the professed ideals in Communist propaganda. He would scoff at anyone who described conditions in Spain or our Southern states by reference to their Constitutions. But he takes the Soviet Constitution as a kind of Baedeker of Soviet reality.

In this connection a certain technique should be mentioned whose use is quite typical of fellow-travellers. in criticizing any other foreign nation, the fellow-traveller always avoids mentioning our own evells. As soon as the Soviet Union is criticized by others, he promptly brings them up. When urged to protest against evils in both countries, his invariable reply is that we must deal with problems on our own door-step. When the fellwo-travellers protested Nazi persecutions of science they never mentioned the silly unenforced laws against the teachings of evolution in our three Southorn states. But when Soviet persecutions are discussed they cite these laws as proof that the United states is just as bad in respect to scientific intolerance as the U.S.S.R.

A few influential fellow-travellers gradually evolve from the mood of idealism to what they like to call "hard-boiled realism." They will acknowledge the facts of Soviet life but extenute them as the necessary costs of progress. No price in other people's sufferings seems too high to pay.

It is indisputable that the Soviet regime has some great accomplishments to its credit, but the fellow-traveller never considers whether the tragic costs of some of these successes were really necessary, whether alternative methods, more humane and intelligent, would not have achieved the same result.

WHAT MISLEADS?

How do fellow-travellers come to believe the second proposition which asserts that their own Government is a greater threat to world peace than the Soviet regime? The answer I believe, is that the fellow-travelling neophyte in politics is completely unaware of the existence of a vast Communist party literature, containing the blueprints of world revolution. In it is the guiding theory, the line of strategy for different situations, and the insurrectionary tactics to be followed by Communists in their bid for power.

I know of no better cure for fellow-travellers, especially if they have a feeling for style, than a study of these documents. How necessary this education is may be inferred from the insistence of one fellow-traveller, after he had been reluctantly convinced that there was such a thing as the Communist International, that it had no relation whatsoever to the Soviet Government on the ground that the Soviet Constitution made no reference to it.

There are many legitimate grounds for criticism of United States foreign policy. What initially arouses the fellow-traveller is some ill-advised action against which any patriotic citizen has a right to protest. This is cleverly exploited by his party mentors so that he ends up unqualifiedly endorsing the entire foreign policy line of the Soviet Union.

The most fateful of all the fellow-traveller's beliefs are the third and fourth propositions, according to which the Communist party is a legitimate part of the liberal and labour movement, and therefore acceptable as a loyal co-worker in a common cause. It is by virtue of these notions that fellow-travellers end with compromising, splitting or betraying every liberal organization in which they are found.

Party instructions are explict on how to ensnare the fellow-traveller. "In a given community," The Daily Worker advises (July 16, 1944) ,"the Communist Club may discuss the problem of child nurseries. *** Instead of proceeding to initiate such a movement in its own name, it will first contact community leaders of existing organizations and together with them work out a programme of action". On a national level, where we find the important fronts the concern will be with peace or civil rights or aid to anti-Fascist refugees.

The next step is to find some "big name" who half-promises one of the party's cultural liaison men to support the movement for, say, peace. Key figures in various professions are then telephoned and asked whether they wish to join Mr. Big in issuing a common statement. One name calls to another. In a few days the organization is formed, judiciously planted with stalwarts. If Mr. Big is still doubtful, the names of all the others who have been garnered by the use of his name become a powerful inducement to him to make his half-commitment definite. Sometimes Mr. Big is the captive of a fellow-travelling private secretary of his children.

WATCHED

Active fellow-travellers are carefully watched by the office secretary and stalwarts. If they go along, involving themselves deeper and deeper in the turns and twists of the party line on peace or war, well and good. If, however, they suddenly rub their eyes, discover that the organization is being run by a tight little party caucus and protest, they are denounced as "trouble-makers," "insincere liberals", and, in stubborn cases, "Trotskyites", or "disguised Fascists", or anything else that raises the dust.

Many fellow-travellers are puzzled and have qualms when the presence and directing control of those under party orders cannot be denied. They say, and often sincerely, "After all, we are using the Communists as much as they are using us, and the cause of peace or free milk for poor children is being furthered". If this were true, a case could be made out for liberals working with Communists, Fascists, or any group which at a given moment professes support of a worthy cause. But it is not true.

MILK POLITICS

Here is what happens to a front organization devoted to raising funds for so innocent a cause as "free milk for poor children". First, if milk is distributed at all, it is accompanied by political propaganda. Second, children of anti-Communist parents, particularly if the milk is distributed abroad, don't get it. Third, some night when the meeting is sparsely attended the secretary introduces a resolution condemning American policy in Greece or China or Chile. If one asks what that has to do with free milk for babies, he will be discredited as a reactionary. Fourth, monies raised by the organization will be siphoned off by clever accounting methods to other party fronts and Communist political purposes.

In the end, when the facts come to light, the entire cause of free milk for poor children is compromised. Sometimes, as was the case with the Anti-Nazi Boycott League, the party line changes overnight, and the organization is spiked.

There is no easy way of bringing the honest and sincere fellow-travellers back to the community of American cultural life in which they can play a healthy, critical role as independent minds. They should not be hounded or martyrized but educated. Not only fellow-travellers out all Americans need an education which should make clear that communism is not a progressive but a reactionary movement; and that the alternative to one reactionary movement is not another but a courageous American liberalism.

WHAT TO DO

American liberals should not be frightened off from active support of worthy causes merely because Communists and fellow-travellers profess to advocate them, too. Liberals should work harder than Communists.

There is plenty for liberals to do in preserving and extending the democratic way of life in the United States, whose existence is ultimately the best argument for freedom throughout the world. The implementing of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, an appropriate curb on filibustering activities which undermine majority rule, an adequate housing programme, Federal support of our public educational system where local resources are unavailable— these are some of the items that have high priority on the liberal's agenda of action.

Nor should the American liberal forget that there are other forms of authoritarianism in the world besides Soviet communism, even though the latter is the greatest present threat to free institutions. When he protests the judicial lynching of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary he should bear in mind the persecution of Protestant ministers in Bulgaria, Italy and Argentina, the excesses against Zionists in Rumania, and the recent horrible case of the Asturian miners in Franco's Spain who were hurled alive into a well and then dynamited.

There are some things in the spiritual bequest of Jefferson to American liberals that time and a machine economy have rendered anachronistic. But when Jefferson proclaimed his "eternal hostility to all forms of tyranny" he spoke for all American liberals, past and present.

(Country — New York Times Magazine).

People IN THE NEWS

MR. DOUGLAS REYNELL

LONDON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The death of Mr. Douglas Reynell, the Secretary to the Public Service Commission in India from 1931 to 1936, was announced here today.

Mr. Reynell, who was 71-years old, had also held the positions of Inspector of Schools to the Indian Educational Service and Assistant Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

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C. R. SRINIVASAN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference accompanied by Mrs. Srinivasan and their son, left for Rome by air tonight. From Rome Mr. Srinivasan will go on to Geneva and Paris.

It is understood that Mr. Srinivasan's visit is in connection with the work of the P.T.I. board, of which he is a member.

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NEHRU TO VISIT CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, June 29.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru intends visiting Calcutta soon after his return from Ladakh. He will probably go there for two days in the middle of July.

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(From our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 29.

Sir J C. Ghose, at present the Director-General, Indian Stores Department, has been appointed the Principal of the High Power Technical Institute, which is being set up at Calcutta, it is learnt.

WEARING OF MASKS IN PUBLIC BANNED

Alabama Halting Wave Of Hooded Terrorism

MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), June 29, (PTI-Reuter): Alabama has unmasked the Klu Klux Klan and kindred organisations in a move to halt a wave of hooded terrorism.

Legislation to prohibit the wearing of masks in public was signed into law by Governor James E. Folsom, within minutes after it passed the House of Representatives by an 84 to four vote yesterday.

DEVALUATION DISASTROUS

(Continued from page 1.)

"Under present Indian economic conditions, India cannot afford to lose in terms of purchasing power of sterling, which would happen, if sterling is depreciated. In the recently concluded Anglo-Argentine Agreement, such a guarantee against depreciation of the pound sterling is given by Britain to Argentine and India is fully entitled to such a guarantee from Britain".

Sir Chunilal was of opinion that in the event of devaluation of pound sterling the Indian rupee would have to be devalued to the same extent as sterling as "that would be the best course for India to adopt".

ODDS AGAINST

Prof. C. N. Vakil told the 'PTI' India was bound to be affected by any change in the value of pound sterling in relation to dollar. He thought that "in spite of the courageous stand of the Chancellor and the British people in general against devaluation, the odds may be against them and their hands may be forced, if the necessary support to sterling is not forthcoming in time."

Banking circles in Bombay held the view that any devaluation of the pound sterling would be detrimental to the interests of India. It would make imports from the hard currency areas dearer, without the compensating effect of bolstering up exports.

It was claimed that most of India's exports were largely inelastic, and even otherwise these commodities had not experienced any price resistance so far from overseas markets. There was also the possible effect by virtue of devaluation of writing down of India's sterling assests, these circles said.

BRUSSELS, June 28, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul Van Zeeland, Catholic pre-war Belgian Prime Minister, tonight agreed to from a new Government to replace the Socialist-Catholic coalition under M. Paul Henri Spaak, which resigned yesterday following the Belgian general elections.

Premier Attlee To Retire Soon

LONDON, June 29 (UPI) According to well-informed Labour Party circles, Premier Attlee is understood to be contemplating retirement from public life during or immediately after the next general election.

Mr Attlee has been in the Cabinet for the last nine years as Deputy Prime Minister and Prime Minister.

It is believed that Mr Attlee's decision will depend on the political situation at the election time, when he will have to make up his mind whether to lead the campaign and resign afterwards, or to resign and relinquish the campaign to his successor.

Stop Press

SPAAK OFFERS COMPROMISE PLAN

PARIS, June 29 (U P A) Belgian delegate Paul Henri Spaak today presented a compromise plan to the Marshall plan nations designed to calm Britain's fears about losing more dollars. Spaak presented a three-point plan: Firstly, abandonment of the theory of converting favourable trade balances among Marshall plan nations into dollars in dealings with each other. Secondly, safeguards against loss of gold and dollars to such countries as Britain. Thirdly, acceptance of the principle that any Marshall plan aid recipient can deal with any other one instead of with just the one other as under the old agreement.

ZAFRULLAH CRITICISES INDIA

KARACHI, June 29 (PTI-Reuter) — Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, in a statement today charged India with "violating" the Karachi agreement of January 1949 on evacuee property.

R

For illegally selling printed cotton cloth, RAMANLAL JESINGBHAI SHAH was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 700 or in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment.

For attempting to transport cotton cloth without a permit, KANAYALAL CHOTAMAL DADAWANI was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 or in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment. For a similar offence, RAHIM ABADUL, JETHABHAI NARASHI and JAWANMAL BHAICHAND were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition the first named fined for Rs. 200 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and each of the latter two to Rs. 100 or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

For importing paddy rice without a permit, GANGARAM SHANKAR PATIL was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Renewed General Selling Depresses Steel And Textile Shares

BOMBAY, June 29.

The sharp rally in Tata Steel shares recorded yesterday towards the close was wiped off this morning on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The market was influenced by reports of economic crisis in Britain and unfounded rumours about devaluation of sterling. Calcutta news were again discouraging and the market displayed poor rallying power. Feeble attempts to improve the price structure attracted increased selling.

At present there is utter absence of confidence and the prospective position remains discouraging. The steady decline in speculative shares is telling on the investing public.

Tata Steel Defds. opened today at Rs. 1142 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1160. At the opening there was scattered selling and Defds. declined at Rs. 1130. At this level moderately active short covering developed and Defds. gained about 20 points at Rs. 1150. There was no follow-up at this level and under renewed selling the market declined at Rs. 1130. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 239 after improving at Rs. 240 declined at Rs. 237.

Cotton mill shares were comparatively steady under the leadership of Bombay Deyings which are firmly held by some professional operators. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 912 and after improving at Rs. 921 steadied at Rs. 920. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 232 and after improving at Rs. 233 steadied at Rs. 232. Svadeshi mill shares opened at Rs. 250 and after advancing at Rs. 253 quietened at Rs. 251. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 202 and after declining at Rs. 197 steadied at Rs. 199. Scindia shares were done around Rs. 12-12.

Thereafter there was scattered short covering and Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1145 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 239. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 18-15 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 15. Gokaks were quoted at Rs. 227-8 and Simplexes were done at Rs. 143-8. Associated Cements came in business at Rs. 128-12. Belapurs were placed at Rs. 167-8 and Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 247-8. Central Banks were quiet at Rs. 74-8 and New Indias were done at Rs. 53.

Towards the close this small improvement was lost on renewed selling and Tata Steel Defds. came down at Rs. 1130 while Ordinary shares declined at Rs. 236. Bombay Dyeings quietened at Rs. 916 and Svadeshi shares were quoted at Rs. 249. Scindias closed at Rs. 12-11. Closing tone was easy.

After the close there was better feeling in the market and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,145.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	916	4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	230	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	249	0
Central India Mills (4)	195	0
Simplex Mills (3)	141	0
New Great Eastern (8)	122	0
Indore (9 plus 3)	105	0
Gokak Mills (12) X D	226	8
Century Spinning (15)	206	4
Colaba (12)	115	0
India Bleaching (6) X.D.	126	0
Swan Mills (20)	275	0
Finlay Mills (15)	228	0
Morarji Goculdas	410	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	196	4
Meyer (12)	110	10
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	1 6
India United Ordinary (0-13-9)	10	8
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	7 3
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180	0
Podar (8)	130	0
Khatau Makanji (5)	189	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	235	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1130	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-3)	133	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	127	4
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	243	12
Belapur Sugar (9)	165	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	21	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	12	13
Premier Construction	71	12
Tata Chemical	7	11
Tata Oil (2)	41	8
Indian Iron (0-12)	18	12
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)	14	12
British India Corp. (0-9)	7	1
I. Copper	1	11
Wimco	151	4
Alcock	206	4
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1427	8
Andhra Valley (30)	1380	0
Tata Hydro (3)	145	0

CASH SECTION

MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	51	0
Phoenix	150	0
Indian Mfg	4150	0
Kurla	117	8
New City (4)	151	4
Minerva (12)	113	12
Bradbury	313	2
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	9
Bharat Mills (2)	23	12
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Moiel Mills (12-8)	166	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	583	12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	188	12
Western India (40)	1070	0
Standard (15)	205	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	2650	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	15	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	37	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	263	12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153	12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67	0
Berar Mills	281	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
New Great New	156	0
ELECTRICS (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	118	12
Ahmedabad New	43	4
Surat Electric (2-8)	128	12
Karachi Electric (2)	130	0
Broach (0-5)	7	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6 8
Amalgamated (0-12)		12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	4
Poona Electric Supply (8)	146	14
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	126	4
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1765	0
Imperial Bank of India pp (8-12)	435	0
Central Bank	73	4
Central Bank New (1-8)	74	0
Bank of India (4)	177	4
Union	7	4
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	113	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40	0
United Commercial (8)	38	8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	26	12
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-5)	105	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	4030	0
Empire (10)	625	0
New India (7)	53	0
Jupiter (1-4)	14	4
Vulcan (0-10)	11	8
Indian Mercantile (21)	32	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	19	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	15	10
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14)	113	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	225	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	95	0
Burma Petrol	1 3	3
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (3)	65	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	398	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	128	8
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	20	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	33	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	155	0
Supreme India X.R.		
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
Bombay Uganda	60	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30	0
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	122	8
United Motor	32	0
Associated Cement New (3)	124	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	191	10
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1310	0
Hydro Electric (7)	123	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	248	12
Central India (5)	635	0
Swadeshi Mills	126	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	646	4
Lakshmi Mills	258	12
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	0
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	305	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140	10
Pre. Construction First	102	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	101	12
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	113	12
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80	0
Standard	101	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
DEBENTURES.		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kalamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	96	8
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES.		
Burma Corporation	2	0
New Victoria Mill	1	8
New Victoria (Pref.)	3	12
	105	0
Faltan (8)	312	8
Gold Mohoor	360	0
New Kaiser Hind	160	0
Sajjan Mill (20)	245	0
Osmanshahi (10)	255	0
Azamshahi	4 12	6
Air Services	84	0
Air India Tata	3 4	6
Hind Motor	5	1
India Steam		

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 29.

Tata Ordinary 235-8 Tata Deferred 1130 Indian Iron 18-12 Steel Corpn.of Bengal 14-12 Bombay Dyeing 916-4 Central India 195 Gokak 226-4 Kohinoor 230 Simplex 141 Swadeshi 249-6 Tata Power 1437-8 Associated Cement 127-8 Belapur 165-10 Bombay Burma (Old) 243-12 Scindia 12-13 Central Bank 73-4 New India 53 Tata 2nd Pref. 133-12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 28

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	75-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	102-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	109-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	100-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	9-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	87-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange was officially placed at 5,779

GOLD & SILVER

FURTHER RISE IN SILVER

Devaluation Rumours Dry Up Offering

BOMBAY, June 29.

The local bullion market was firm today with active buying. Rumours about devaluation of sterling dried up offerings and prices recorded a sharp rise.

Members of the Bullion Exchange will meet this afternoon at 4 p.m. to consider the proposed changes in trading rules. The market will close at 3 p.m.

The market is dominated by a new Syndicate formed to push up prices and Bears become nervous as the Board is not found so far helpful. In Jeth Settlement professional Bull operators succeeded in pushing up silver price at Rs. 194 and Bears were compelled to pay exhorbitant carrying charges.

The market opened today at Rs. 181-4 for Ashad and delivery silver and sharply advanced at Rs. 183 on active Bull support and heavy nerous short covering. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 183-2.

Ashad delivery gold opened at Rs. 115-2 and moved up at Rs. 115-12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 116-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Later on there was further buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 183/9 but reacted at Rs. 182/8 on profit-taking. The general meeting will be held on Monday as 14 days' notice is required. Final quitations were as under:—

Silver Ashad	183	4	0
Silver Ready	182	14	0
Gold Ashad	115	10	0
Gold Ready	116	8	0
Sovereigns	75	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 29.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	12	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	11	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	11	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	6	0
3 per cent 1966 Con.	98	5	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	3	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	9	0
3 per cent 1953-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	1	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	5	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	12	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

NEW YORK RUBBER MARKET CLOSES EASY

NEW YORK, June 28. (UPA).

Rubber futures opened steady and closed easy, finishing at bottom levels for the season although overall activity was at a slower pace.

The weakness in sterling along with a decline in securities and the lack of factory interest in physicals put recent buyers on the dtfensive. The slow development of the hoped-for stockpile buying and the impression that non-ferrous metals and other items may get preference over rubber helped build the bearish sentiment. Traders appeared confused with several doubting the ability of current prices to hold without adequate consumer or stockpile buying.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 29.

Forward trading remained suspened on the local cotton exchange today as quotations were above Rs. 620. Absence of rains in cotton growing districts is causing anxiety.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 543 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.

KARNAK July	.....	64.30—60
KARNAK Nov.	.....	53.85+60
KARNAK Jan.	.....	52.37+82
ASHMOUNI Aug.	....	41.87.07
ASHMOUNI Oct.	....	42.15+15
ASHMOUNI Dec.	....	42.20+15

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 29.

The local produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. So far crop reports are not encouraging and rains are badly required in some districts

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	10	0
Coromandal Ready	37	10	0
Bold Ready	37	10	0
June-July	37	13	0
August-September	37	6	0
November-December	32	11	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	4	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	10	0
June-July	29	1	0
August-September	28	6	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	21	2	0
Ready Mills	21	0	0
June	21	0	0
July	20	15	0
August	20	11	0
September	20	8	0
November	18	0	0
Linseed Oil	17	0	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	18	8	0

London Pepper Merchants Not Interested In Malabar Shipments

LONDON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter).

The pepper market was quiet with black lampong offered at 4s 11d. per pound c.i.f., basis ports. Buyers showed no interest in Malabar and June-July shipment eased to 355 shillings buyer and 560 shillings seller per cwt., c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was offered at unchanged price of 570 shillings while for June shipment to New York was quoted at 560 shillings. Some business was done believed to Europe in White Muntock and Sarawak at 7s. 3d. per pound c.i.f. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, June 28 (PTI.-Reuter).

The continued absence of inquiries caused sellers on the Singapore Pepper market to lower the prices again today. Black Lampong eased three dollars to 265 while Mumtok lowered two dollars to 398 dollars per picul exgodown. With buyers apathetic, market conditions remained stagnant.

New York Pepper Market Quiet

NEW YORK, June 28 (PTI-Reuter)

The market for black pepper on spot is again described as a very quiet affair with prices reported to be a shade easier. Buyers were bidding 99 cents with scattered offerings in the market at 1.01 dollars. The lowest trend was evidently due more to the present lack of demand rather than to any real selling pressure. It is pointed out that any resumption of buying in quantity could easily lift the prices as reserved stocks locally are said to be lacking and the outlook for imports from India is poor. Following are today's closing quotations: —Black Pepper: Spot 99.00 bid, July 102.00 asked, September 102.00 nominal, October 98.00 nominal, December 94.00 nominal, January 76.00 nominal, March 65.00 nominal, May 64.00 nominal. White Pepper Spot 1.55 nominal.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 29.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 963-12
Apollo 2-2 2-3 2-1-6
B. Dyeing 917-8 16-4 22-8 15 16-4
C. India 202-8 198 99-8 95
Century 206-4
Colaba 115
Elphinstone Ord 51
" Pref 106-4
Bharucha Defd 4-8 4-9
Finlay 228 27 28
Gokak 229 25 29 23 26-8
I. U. Defd 1-7 1-7-3
" Ord 10-7-6 10-7 10-8
Indore 103-12 5 2-8 5
Kohinoor 233 31-8 33 30
Model 165 66-4
Meyer 110-10
Morarji 408-12 10
New Great 122-8 22
New Union 15-8
Rajabahadur Poona 67
Sassoon Cotton 15-8
Simplex 142 43-8 41
Svadeshi 251 49 51-8 50 54 48 49
Tata Mills 37
Vishnu 188-12
C.P. Rly. 113
Scindia 12-14 12-12 12-13-5 12|10|6 12|13

BANKS

Baroda 113-8 12-8 13-4
Central 75-8 74 74-8 72-8 74 73-4
" New 74 75 74
Imperial Old 1765
" New 435
India 175 77-12 77 77-8
Union 7-4
U. Commercial 38-8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 119-6 18-12
Andhra Valley 1382-8 80
Suburban 126-4
Karachi 130
Surat 128-12
Hydro 145
Power 1435 27-8
" Pref 1305

INSURANCE

I. Mercantile 32
New India 53 52-8 53
Oriental 4030

STEEL

B. Steel 14-14 15 14-12
I. Iron 19 18-11 18-14 13-12
Tata Defd 1142-8 30 50 17-8 28-12 27-8 30
" Ord 239-8 36-8 40-8 34 37-8 35-8
" Ist Pref 191-14
" IInd Pref 134 33-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 206-4
ACC Old 130 28-4 28-12 27 27-12 27-4
" New 126 24-8
Belapur 167 65 67 64 66 65-8
B.B. Old 248-12 43-12
" New 95
" Petrol 1-3 1-3-3
BIC 7-1
I. Bleaching 126 (ex div).
I. Copper 1-11
I.I. Trust 90
Port Canning 65
P. Const 71-8 70-8 72 70 71-12
" IInd Pref 100 ex div.
Tata Chem 7-12 7-11
" Oil 40-12 41 40-12 42 41-
Wimco 152-8 51-4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 43-4
Alembic Chemical 155
Walchandnagar A Ord 125

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIA

BOMBAY, June 28.

(RUNNING BALES)

	Week ending 10th June		1st Sept. to 10th June	
	1949	1948	1948-49	1947-48
Madras	8562	10730	131593	302637
Bombay	4678	11898	262328	505558
West Bengal	133	7	3189	5048
United Provinces	....	....	216	1086
East Punjab	150	556	46927	43565
Central Provinces	48	39	79207	134175
Berar	399	1751	311487	521367
Ajmer/Merwara	50	706	22255	17260
Assam	110	142	7273	4828
Baroda State (a)	....	....	107602	184756
Barwani State (f)	....	....	7205	6215
Bikaner State	....	....	9682	....
Cutch State (a)	....	....	1022	2454
Dhar State (c)	....	....	13987	17062
Holkar State (g)	....	....	29149	22676
Hyderabad State (b)	2005	2756	200728	302963
Jaora State (h)	....	....	954	....
United State of Rajasthan Rajasthan (d)	....	....	52516	39849
Mysore State (b)	....	....	13547	24047
Patiala & East Punjab States Union (e)	....	....	52331	40472
United State of Saurashtra	616	1395	47755	60702
Minor Cotton Growing States	72	71	12834	7238
TOTAL	16823	30051	1413787	2243958

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, June 28.

	1948-49 Bales	1947-48 Bales
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea)		
24th June to 27th June	11839	38760
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea)		
1st Sept. to 27th June	1407651	1913442
SHIPMENTS:		
24th to 27th June.		
United Kingdom	150	229
Continent	5732	4465
China	....	....
Japan	325	....
Coast Ports	690	378
TOTAL	6897	5072
SHIPMENTS:		
1st Sept. tt 27th June.		
United Kingdom	22171	66322
Continent	153351	329716
China	22601	224990
Japan	47184	175986
U.S.A.	15483	42274
Other Foreign Countries	5094	25065
Total all Foreign Countries	265884	864353
Coast Ports	145765	106423
TOTAL	411649	970776
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY TOTAL	15	888
1st Sept. to 31st May TOTAL	1670	18728

DROP OF Rs. 15 CRORES IN ACTIVE NOTES CIRCULATION

Weekly Statement Of Reserve Bank

The following is the Account of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended the 24th day of June:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the banking Department	41,78,49,000
Notes in circulation	1154,48,02,000
Total Notes issued	1196.26,51,000
Total Liabilities	1196.26,51,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	695,34,38,000
Rupee Coin	47,18,19,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	413,72,23,000
Total Assets	1196,26,51,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 61.471 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	125,20,41,000
(2) Other Governments	18,26,72,000
(b) Banks	72,67,33,000
(c) Others	59,46,25,000
Bills Payable	2,80,61,000
Other Liabilities	16,89,93,000
Total Rs.	305,31,25,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	41,78,49,000
Rupee Coin	10,32,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,40,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	61,19,000
Government Treasury Bills	1,92,89,000
Balances held abroad	132,76,22,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	10,46,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	8,49,22,000
Investments	104,19,50,000
Other Assets	4,96,02,000
Total Rs.	305,31,25,000

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 29.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates T T D D 1-5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/14 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.
Lonon Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 130 d/st 1/6 5/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month.
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330.
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 8100.
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 8320.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl. 79.
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305.
Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds. 79.
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83 1/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs.—157.
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52, 57-53-43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/2 25/32 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99,80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 1.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1096-1098; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201 202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p.c. London Discts. 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 3/4 p.c.; 3 Mos. 1 p.c.; 6 Mons. 1-1/4 p.c., 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY June 29.

ARRIVALS

S. S. NORSTJERNAN from Antwerp with general cargo on June 28.
S. S. AXEL CARL from Tuticorin with general cargo on June 29.
S. S. BEGUM from Calcutta with coal on June 28.
S. S. VASNA from Basrah with general cargo on June 29.

DEPARTURES

S. S. WARLA for Rangoon with general cargo on June 28.

COPRA MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, June 28. (UPA).

The copra market took on a firmer tone today. Following the sales of 150 dollars per ton for immediate shipment c.i.f. pacific, dealers reported offerings withdrawn.

Cocoanut oil followed the trend in copra with spot material reported sold one-half cent higher at 15.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, June 28

SILVER: Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d. GOLD: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

London price for exportable sterling area Silver 58 to 59 nom.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 28

U. S. price of Fireign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

SMART RALLY IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Short Covering And Favourable Export Outlook

NEW YORK, June 28 (PTI-Reuter).

After a hesitant opening, the market declined with renewed liquidation of nearby July position unsettling the remainder of the list. The easiness of securities and expectations of a lower mid-June parity price were contributory factors but steadied on the appearance of increased trade support evidently based on increasing uneasiness over new crop prospects and favourable export outlook.

Rallied smartly in the afternoon reflecting short covering in nearby July which disclosed a scarcity of contracts. On the other hand new crop positions held independently steady with emphasis on the unfavourable features of the weekly weather report. The market closed steady with sales at approximately 200.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, June 28.

July	32.54+03
October	29.33—
October Highest	29.39+06
October Lowest	29.24—29
December	29.23—
March	29.12+01
May	29.01—01
Middling Spot	33.16—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, June 28.

July	32.52-05
October	29.21—05
December	29.13—02
March	29.05—02
Middling Spot	32.00+05

WALL STREET MARKET CLOSES WITH HEAVY TONE

Bulls Hesitant To Take Initiative

NEW YORK, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): With the "bulls" rather hesitant about taking the initiative today, Wall Street finised heavy at or around the day's laws. In increased activity this morning the market lost part of its recently gained ground as the bearish elements took stock of the labour difficulties, the mostly uninspiring business news and Britain's dollar crisis.

Initial irregularity was followed by liberally distributed losses ranging to about one point or more with profit taking and nervous liquidation particularly evident in leading minings, steels, motors, chemicals, textiles, rubbers and rails.

Pressure tended to abate during the afternoon and into the final hour the market was fluctuating quietly at or around the day's bottoms. Dividend news provided little incentive with Atchison for example holding a one point decline at 82 in face of the declaration of the usual one and a half dollar dividend. Final dealings produced no material changes in the pattern of the market.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 28.

American Telephone & Telegraph	139-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	26
Chase National Bank	33-3/4
Sinclair Oil	20
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44-1/2
General Electric Company	34-1/4
General Motors	55-1/8
Ingersoll Rand bid	58-1/2
International Nickel	26-1/2
National City Bank of New York	38-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co	16
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/8
Texas Corporation	50-1/4
Union Carbide	36
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	36-1/8
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	20-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	13-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 28

T. T. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

Chicago Wheat Moves Irregularly Lower

CHICAGO, June 28 (PTI-Reuter):

CHICAGO GRAINS: Moved irregularly lower with increased hedge pressure having a depressing effect on wheat while reports of heavy rains in Iowa caused some selling in maize. Wheat attracted some support on private advices indicating heavy rain in Kansas and Nebraska last night which it is feared might further damage the crop. However, buyers were hesitant because of the increased flow of new wheat to the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 28.

July 1.95-1/8.
September 1.96-3/4.
December 1.99-1/4.
March 1.96-1/2.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 28.

Australian Wheat f.o.b. bulk

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, June 29.

Previous Closing	29.33
Today's Opening	29.35
Difference	+2
Today's Closing	29 33
Difference	nil

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, June 29.

	Rs. As.
Silver Ashad	183 4
Gold Ashad	115 10
Silver Bullion	183 2
Gold Ready	116 4
Sovereign	75 0

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, June 29.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors dol. 55-1/8.
U. S. Steel Common dol. 20-7/8.
U. S. Steel Preference dol. 130-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Firm Conditions

LONDON, June 29 (PTI-Reuter).—The threat of fresh labour troubles on British Railways put a broke on the Stock Exchange activity today. Most sections were unsettled and caution and hesitancy were uppermost.

Trading was extremely small and idleness persisted for a greater part of the session.

Gilt-edged opened on easier feeling but later rallied and closed slightly higher for choice.

Throughout the industrial market there were declines of a few pence at opening but here also late improvement took place. Leaders followed Gilt-edged recovery and closed steady to firm.

Oils failed to recover initial losses, foreign bonds were steady but idle.

Some of foreign utilities were good markets. Useful gains were shown by Brazilian issues.

Johannesburg support for Kaffir products gave a firm tone to the section. Freestaters were selectively better although interest was small.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 29.—Today also the market witnessed a jerk but bears are covering sales at a low level.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 965, highest 974, lowest 960.

Arvind opened 1386, highest 1391, lowest 1382.

Ambica opened 355, lowest 352, highest 356.

Differed 1138, highest 1155, lowest 1123.

Closing quotations: Calico 969, Deferred 1142, Arvind 1388, Ambica 354, Rohit 92/8, Mahaluxmi 400.

Shares in delivery: Arvind 125, Ambica 60, Calico 216, Jupiter 11, Marsdon 9, Monogram 17, Sarspur 11. Differed 289.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 29.

Sind Nt. 90/-, Punjab 289, F 91/-, Lss 90/-, Four F 84/-, Steadier owing to active export demand.

Spot sales 4162 bales, mostly of staple varieties. Business of 2500 bales reported in new crop. October delivery at 74 to 75.

Exports 560 for Continental ports.

Cottonseeds NT ready 8/5, August 8/9. Quiet easy. Gold 109/8. Sovereigns 70/4, easy.

Stock Exchange quotations unchanged owing to absence of business.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent).

HAPUR, June 29.

Wheat 20/- 22/-, Gram 15/4, Barley 13/8, Maize 17/-, Bajra 18, Juwar 22, Guwar 12, Peas Ready 13/8, Bhadon 13/9, Arhar Ready 13/2, Bhadon 13/5, Urd. 16, Moong 18, Masoor 13/8, 15/8, Sarson 26/8, Tarseed 20/8 23, Mustard oil 74, Oilcake 8/12, Groundnut 17/8, Cottonseed 16, Oats 10, Gur 15/8, Fagun 1/3.

Bardana ready white 110, Red. 92, Asuj 89/8, September 102.

Silver 172/8, later 173. Gold 112.

DETENTION ORDER CHALLENGED

Habeas Corpus Petition In Calcutta High Court

CALCUTTA, June 29 (PTI): The validity of detention under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act after the West Bengal Security Act had been held to be "ineffective" by the Calcutta High Court, was challenged today, in a habeas corpus petition before a bench of the High Court, consisting of Sir Arthur Trevor Harries, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter.

Their Lordships issued a rule calling upon the Chief Secretary to the West Bengal Government and the Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail to show cause why the security prisoner on whose behalf the application had been made should not be set at liberty at once.

The petitioner stated that her husband was arrested under the West Bengal Security Act on June 9 and detained in the Alipore Jail. On her application this Court had directed the release of the prisoner on Monday last, holding inter alia that the Security Act in question had ceased to be effective after March 12, 1949 and that the order of detention was unlawful.

The petitioner now alleged that in "contumacious disregard of the High Court's order", the opposite party did not release her husband who was said to have been served with a fresh order of detention under the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930.

AMMAN, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Hashimite kingdom of Jordan today protested to the United Nations Security Council against alleged forcible evacuation by Israelis of 1,500 Arabs from a village in the Samaria triangle of Palestine, it was announced here.

World Payments System

U. S. HOPES OF U. K.'S RECOVERY

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The U. S. Government, concerned with Britain's dollar shortage, has hopes that new methods to increase multilateral trade and freer competition will be agreed on at a meeting in Paris today of the council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

A U. S. official who is directly concerned with the formulation of U. S. economic foreign policy, said on Tuesday that attainment of these goals would be possible if the European countries participating in the Marshall Plan could agree on some international payments system.

The official pointed out that the U.S. Economic Co-operation Administration has been trying to encourage not only Intra-European trade but also free competition between the Marshall Plan countries and the United States.

He said that Britain, in her present situation, can turn either to the multilateral trade, which the United States prefers, or it can restrict its trade to the sterling areas and thereby attempt to become self-sufficient within those areas.

The United States hopes Great Britain will not choose this second alternative, because it fears that would result in trade being divided between high-cost and low-cost areas, in hard and soft currency areas and in discrimination and interference with free-flowing international movement of goods the spokesman said.

Britain has three choices in meeting its problem of deteriorating trade balances, according to informed officials here:

1. To permit her already declining gold reserves to dwindle even further.
2. To obtain additional U. S. assistance through ECA.
3. To reduce her imports from the United States even further in order to conserve her dollars.

The last quarterly report on British gold holdings, dated March 21, showed the amount at dol. 870,000,000 It is known to be considerably lower now and the next quarterly report to be published in London before July 15, will tell exactly what impact the last three months have had on the British gold reserve.

If Britain does decide to reduce imports to conserve dollars, it was pointed out here, it will mean more "austerity" and a general belt-tightening. Officials here say that food and petroleum products could not be cut down much.

NO COMPETITION

British exports until now have had little competition due to world-wide shortages since the war, the U. S. trade policy official observed. Now, however,British industry is facing stiffer competition not only from the United States but from Canada. This means he said that Britain must reduce its manufacturing costs & other wise lower its price levels so that it can compete with other nations for markets in Europe and the United States.

ECA has been proposing that a system of transfering credits within the Marshall Plan countries and of convertibility of such credits into dollars would stimulate greater competition among European exporters.

During ECA's first year of operations a certain amount of its funds were set aside as "conditional grants" to Marshall Plan countries. These served to increase intra-European trade.

With those grants ended, the question is, what next? two ideas—steps to increase competition and a system of transferability of ECA credits—have been offered for consideration by the OEEC council at its Paris meeting.

CUT IN IMPORTS FAVOURED

U. S. Official View

United States officials on the highest economic level feel that a partial solution to the current British economic crisis may lie in further reductions of its imports and also a cutback in production costs, if necessary, at the expense of union wages and greater emphasis on industrial efficiency, adds a UPA message.

These officials acknowledged, however, that such measures would probably only relieve the situation temporarily and that more drastic long range remedies must be sought. They believed the one basic problem is making British goods competitive as to price with those of the United States and it is in connection with this objective that a major fiscal surgery such as devaluation of the pound is discussed.

United States could relieve the situation, temporarily, by increasing its ECA dollar assistance to Britain. But the present temper of Congress towards the ECA programme is not such as to hold much hope that this will be done.

If the British Government decides to attack the problem through further economies on imports and costs, United States officials think the first moves might include further curtailment of non-essential imports, such as tobacco. They acknowledge Britain cannot tighten its belt much further with respect to food. In selecting import cuts, it is pointed out, care must be taken to insure continued purchase of necessary raw materials lest British production be slowed, her exports consequently curtailed and the situation worsened.

HOFFMAN'S VIEW

Mr. Paul Hoffman, United States Marshall Aid Chief, said tonight that there was no basis for considering the so called British financial crisis anything other than a "perfectly normal readjustment".

After a conference at the White House with President Truman, Mr. Hoffman said he had not discussed the British situation

GENERAL COUNCIL FOR BRITISH PRESS

Body Of 25 Members Suggested

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Sensationalism And Private Intrusion Criticised

LEGISLATION UNNECESSARY TO BREAK UP 'CHAINS'

LONDON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

BRITAIN'S Royal Commission on the Press recommended today, after two years' deliberations, that a General Council of the Press should be voluntarily created as a Central Body to safeguard and foster integrity and responsibility towards the general public.

Rejecting any proposal for State control, the Commission stressed that parity of subsidies was one of the notable features of the British newspaper industry: refuted suggestions that political bias constantly operated: found no evidence of pressure by advertisers to obtain omission or insertion of news items: and considered unnecessary any legislation to break up "chains" of newspapers.

Allegations on these lines were part of the case of Leftist interests in the Socialist Party in Parliament, and in sections of the Press supporting the Labour Government, when the Commission's appointment was under discussion in 1946.

'INFERIOR TO NONE'

The Commission held that the British Press was "inferior to none in the world" and that "both those who own the Press and those who are employed on it would universally condemn the acceptance or soliciting of bribes."

But it found that in selection of news there were instances of bias or distortion to prevent it from telling against a line of policy pursued by the proprietor, and the Commission also criticised sensationalism and intrusion into private affairs.

The commission, whose report now goes to Parliament where it will be studied and debated, suggested that the General Council of the Press should consist of at least 25 members representing proprietors, editors and other journalists, and having lay-members amounting to about 20 per cent of the total, including the Chairman.

Detailed recommendations of the formation of a General Council were:

(1) The lay members should be nominated jointly by the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland—the Heads of the courts of the two countries—who would also consult the Chairman.

(2) Objects of the Council would be to safeguard the freedom of the press, to encourage the growth of a sense of public responsibility and public service among all engaged in Journalism.

CODE OF CONDUCT

It would keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance, improve methods of recruitment, education and training for the profession, censure undesirable types of journalistic conduct, and build up a code of conduct in accordance with the highest professional standards.

Additionally it would investigate the possibility of a comprehensive pensions scheme for employees, promote technical and other research, study developments in the Press which might tend towards greater concentration or monopoly, represent the Press in its relations with the Government, organs of the United Nations and with similar press organisations abroad, and publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing the various developments in the Industry.

POWERS OF INQUIRY

Information As To Financial Aspect

The Commission also recommended that powers of inquiry should be conferred so that the present legal authorities which deal with Company Law could have powers to inspect the ownership of publishing companies and to demand information as to their financial structures.

The Commission also urged that where several newspapers are owned by a group-designed a "chain"—it should by law be compulsory for the newspaper to carry on the front page a formula clearly indicting their common ownership.

In addition, it proposed that if local monopolies in any area were found not to be within the purview of present monopolies commission the law should be amended to bring newspaper monopolies within its scope. Finally the Commission proposed that the present agreement among proprietors to refrain from non-journalistic forms of competition—such as free gifts to readers—should continue indefinitely.

BACKGROUND

The Commission was appointed by the Government in April 1947, its appointment followed a vote in the House of Commons, in October, 1946, for the Commission after months of agitation.

It began work in April, 1947, investigating "the finance, control management and ownership of the Press." Chairman of the Commmission was Sir David Ross, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and an authority on arbitration. Its members included the author and playwright J. B. Priestley—he presided after a short time—Sir Alexander Waters, Editor for 20 years of the "Scotsman," the leading Scottish daily newspaper, Mr. C. K. Ensor, historian, Barrister and Journalist, formerly of the "Manchester Guardian", Lady Violet Bonham Carter, eldest daughter of former Prime Minister the late Earl of Asquith, and a clergyman, a trade union leader, and a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

The two journalists, Sir George Waters and Mr. Ensor, dissented from the proposal that the General Council of the Press should include lay members. Sir George expressed the opinion that the General Council "would be given a better start and would realise more fully what was expected of it if the responsibility for order, decency and progress within the Press were left to the sense of honour and duty of those who own and conduct it and constitute of its editorial staff.

REDUCTION IN PAGES

In July, 1947 to save dollars on newsprint, the Government again reduced daily newspapers to four pages and circulations were "pegged". This continued until January, 1949, when newspapers again returned to five pages and free sales.

"The abnormal conditions created by the scarcity of newsprint have transformed almost every aspect of newspaper production", stated the Commission.

"They have persisted for 10 years and, although we hope that they are temporary, we are not in a position to foresee their end....

"We would stress the importance of securing, at the earliest possible date, a supply of newsprint adequate to the needs of the Industry. An increase in the supply will not of itself necessarily improve the performance of the press, but in our opinion no substantial improvement is to be expected without it."

It was important, too, that newsprint should be made available for the establishment of new papers, which in effect, is now prohibited.

Newspapers with the largest circulations were not necessarily those most deserving of praise, but readers would not buy the mass circulation papers unless they enjoyed them. It was clear, therefore, that these papers did make a positive appeal.

ROLE OF PENNY PAPER

"The penny newspaper, even in its abbreviated form of today, is remarkable value for money. We can think of no other product, equally expensive to produce, which is sold for so small a sum."

The most striking fact was the persistence of an acute shortage of newsprint.

Before the war British newspapers used 1,250,000 tons a year. In 1948 they were limited to 350,000 tons. The shortage, due first to the war and subsequently to the scarcity of dollars, necessitated a severe reduction in the size of newspapers and imposed a limit on the number sold.

In September, 1946, when the number of pages went up to an average of five and publishers were allowed newsprint to print all the copies they could sell, circulation, which had been rising for some years, rose sharply again.

"By the middle of 1947 the circulation of national and provincial dailies had risen from 17,800,000 in 1937 to 28,503,000 and that of Sunday papers from about 15,500,000 to 29,300,000."

POLITICAL ORGANS

Forms Of Ownership Praised

The Commission found that apart from the case of the "Daily Herald" which supports the Labour Government, the only political party with a daily newspaper attached to its interests was the Communist Party, the policy of which is expressed by the "Daily Worker."

The "Daily Herald's" case was peculiar in that it was the survivor of the papers whose 'raison d'etre' was to be a mouthpiece of a political party.

The Trades Union Congress held 49 per cent of the shares in the paper, the other 51 per cent being held by Odhms Press Ltd., but the political policy of the paper was laid down by Labour Party conferences and its industrial policy by conferences of the Trades Union Congress.

One of the strongest impressions left on the Commission was of the great variety of purposes which expressed themselves through a limited number of forms of ownership. The predominant form was the Joint Stock Company but while there were great Joint Stock Companies whose objects were purely commercial there were other proprietors who had, or originally had quite different purposes.

Lord Beaverbrook, owner of the Express Group, for example, when asked by the Commission what was his main purpose in running his newspapers, replied: "I run the paper purely for the purpose of making propaganda and with no other motive."

ILLUMINATING CHARACTER

Lord Beaverbrook has for years conducted, through the columns of the "Express", an Empire development campaign. "There are", said the Commisssion, "newspapers whose 'raison d'etre' is neither commercial, political nor personal, but merely to be themselves, to maintain a certain tradition and to preserve a particular character.

"The "Times", "The Manchester Guardian" and "The Observer" are among them; and the fact that two of these are owned by trusts while a third enjoys similar safeguards, illumines the character not only of the papers but also of these forms of ownership. "They are forms peculiarly suited to famous and long-established papers which have become rather a national institution than a commercial property."

A large section of the Report dealt with the vital part which news agencies play in the British Nswspaper Industry. Provincial newspaper relied almost entirely on them for news arising outside their own areas, and to national newspapers news agency services were essential. The Commission emphasised that no feeling was found among witnesses for need, or room, for another general news agency to supply either home or foreign news, and very little criticism of those that exist.

It emphasised that Reuter's World News Agency, was owned by the newspapers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India". "The owners of Reuters are bound by a Trust Agreement voluntarily entered into by the Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors Association (both British) in 1949 and later extended to include the Australian Associated Press, the New Zealand Press Association and the Press Trust of India.

The purpose of the agreement is to guarantee the independence and integrity of the news service for all time. The five bodies pledge themselves in the agreement to treat their stockholding in Reuters as a Trust rather than as an investment and to spare no effort to expand and maintain Reuters as the leading world news agency.

In view of the misapprehension that sometimes existed, "the Commission felt it important to emphasise that Reuters was entirely independence of Reuters was, in view of the Commission, the more important because in reporting the news and views of Britain and the Commonwealth fully and reliably to the world "Reuters renders a service not only to Britain but to all whose interest lies in greater knowledge and understanding among nations. This service can be rendered to the full only by an agency whose independence and integrity are undoubted."

TWO YEARS OF INVESTIGATION

OVER 4,000 PUBLICATIONS IN BRITAIN

Commission Spent £21,442 For Inquiry

LONDON, June 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Royal Commission on the Press, whose report of its inquiries into the British Newspaper Industry was published today, spent £21,442 in its two years' of investigation.

It sent out questionnaire on editorial policy to 106 newspaper proprietors, 5 Associations representing proprietors and three representing journalists, and 58 proprietors.

Four news agencies supplied similar information about their organisations and three also supplied statistics. A total of 139 individuals and 24 organisations communicated information to the Commission or offered to give evidence. Oral evidence was taken from 37 individual witnesses, and from the representatives of 32 newspaper undertakings, three news agencies, seven associations of proprietors, editors and other journalists, and five other organisations, making a total of 182 individuals.

The Commission found that the newspaper and periodical press of Great Britain consists of over 4,000 publications, ranging from newspapers famous throughout the world to obscure journals.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

There were 112 daily newspapers of general interest of which nine, published in London and circulated throughout the country, were known as "Nationals", the remainder being published outside London and known as "Provincials".

In addition to the general dailies, there were eighteen specialised dailies, covering finance, sport and nationalities such as Jews and Poles.

Of the Sunday papers, ten were published in London, and six outside.

In 1947 there were 1,162 local weekly, biweekly or triweekly newspapers, apart from specialist productions.

Local weekly newspapers were published in 581 provincial towns in England, 55 in Wales and 110 in Scotland a total of 746. London and its suburbs were served by nearly 100 local weeklies.

Trade directories recorded over 3,000 periodicals published in Britain at intervals varying from a week to six months, and there were other unknown to the directories.

They covered everything from politics and poetry, embroidery and engineering, romance and rationalism to goats, golf or greyhounds.

PAKISTAN FIRM ON KASHMIR ISSUE

Talks With U.N.C.I.P.

KARACHI, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Formal discussions between representatives of the Pakistan Government and the two-man U.N.C.I.P. Mission concluded here after a one and a half hour meeting this morning.

Although official circles maintain complete silence over the nature of the talks, informed quarters believe that Pakistan Government have taken a firm stand based on their reply to the Commission's final truce proposals.

The two representatives of the Commission, Robert Macatee and Eric Colban are to leave for Srinagar on Wednesday morning. A full meeting of the commission, it is believed will be convened soon after their arrival in Srinagar to consider the report of their discussions with the Pakistan Government.

PAK-EGYPT TRADE AGREEMENT

KARACHI, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): A 12 months' trade agreement between Pakistan and Egypt, which takes effect from July this year, has been executed and ratified, it was officialy announced today. The agreement provides for the grant of the 'most favoured nation" treatment by the two countries in respect of customs duties and other formalities regarding imports and exports.

NAVAL RESERVE

The first 'Pakistan women's naval reserve" was opened at the "H.M.P.S. Dilawar" today by Lt. Commander Khalid Jamil.

All women who join as "ratings" will undergo a course of about six weeks and will be selected for advanced training after passing a test.

The preliminary course includes parades and elementary knowledge of the service rules and regulations of the navy.

POLICE OFFICERS ON TORTURE CHARGE

A Judge Rescues The Victim

AMRITSAR, June 26.

In a Departmental inquiry now in progress against them four police officers of Amritsar are under suspension for alleged torture of a prisoner and Pandit Shambu Nath Superintendent of Police has proceeded to Simla to record the statement of Mr. Justice A. N. Bhandari the presiding judge in the Godse case appeal who was an eye-witness to this incident. While returning from Gurdaspur along with the Gurdaspur's Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Justice Bhandari had seen a man hung upside down from a tree near Police Station Kathunangal on the road-side. He had stopped his car and had brought the prisoner to Amritsar for medical examination. Immediately on his complaint the four officers were suspended two of them are Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors. A good deal of evidence has already been recorded before.

MOTTO ON INDIA'S EMBLEM

Ramana Maharshi's Approval

TRIUVANNAMALAI, June 29, (U. P.I.): Shree Ramana Maharshi has signified his approval of the Government of India having adopted the word 'Jayate' in the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' on India's emblem.

On a reference made in this connection, the Sarvadhikari of Shree Ramanashramam stated: "Shree Bhagavan has referred with evident approval the Upanishadic form of the precept i.e., 'Satyameva Jayate' while he is fully aware of the fact that this form is not strictly according to the rules of grammar."

INTEGRATION ISSUE OF KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, June 27 (PTI)—Captain V. Nanjappa, Chief Administrator of Kolhapur said today that integration of Kolhapur State with Bombay province was in the best interest of the people of Kolhapur.

Capt. Nanjappa who is relinquishing the post to take up his new appointment as the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bombay was speaking at a party given in his honour by local journalists.

"Real democratic India cannot afford to have any autocratic pockets within her territory", he said, adding the integration and democratisation of the States was in itself "a great move."

TEXTILE WORKERS TO WAIT ON NEHRU

Mazdoor Sabha's Warning

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A deputation of the Bombay textile workers will shortly wait on Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at New Delhi to urge upon him the desirability of withdrawing the Ordinance regarding the cash-at-will bonds bonus. A decision to this effect was taken by the Council of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha which met at Matunga this evening. About a thousand members attended.

A resolution passed by the Council reiterated the decision of the Executive Committee of the Sabha not to accept the cash-at-will bonds bonus. It further appealed to the Government to withdraw the Ordinance in view of the fact that the workers were opposed to it.

The resolution further warned that if the Ordinance was not withdrawn by July 15 next, workers would be provoked to resort to the final trial of strength, and Government alone would be responsible for the consequences that might follow.

TARGETS OF FOOD PRODUCTION

Experts' Conference To Review

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Premier of Bombay Mr. B. G. Kher will inaugurate the two-day conference of agricultural experts of the Central and Provincial Governments beginning here tomorrow.

The conference which is expected to be attended by Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Central and Provincial Governments, will "review and finalise" targets of food production fixed at previous conferences.

The conference begins at 10 a.m. at the Council Hal. After the inaugural session which is open to the press the conference will meet in camera.

Bahujan Samajwadi Party's False Propaganda

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Director of Information, Government of Bombay writes:

It has been noticed that some workers of the Banujan Samajwadi Party have been aleging in their public speeches that the Government of Bombay had issued instructions to the District authorities to apply section 144 Cr. P. C. for preventing meetings of other political parties on the day any Minister was to attend a public function at any place. The allegation is entirely baseless.

Meteorological Convention Ratified

NEW DELHI, June 29—: The Government of India have ratified the Convention on Ward Meteorological Organisation which was signed at Washington on October 11, 1947.

Sewing Machines For Refugees

NEW DELHI, June 29—It is understood that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has purchased 1,450 sewing machines for distribution among refugees in the various Provinces and States. It is proposed to purchase another 4,000 machines more for distribution.

Australian Wheat Arrives

MADRAS, June 29 (P.T.I.): The steamer "Helmspey" carrying 9363 tons of wheat from Australia arrived at the Vizagapatam port on June 26, 1949. This quantity will be distributed to Madras, Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

NEWS BRIEFS

The Government of India have decided in consultation with the Government of East Punjab to restrict the export of breeding cattle from that province to 2,000 heads per month beginning from July 1, 1949.

The Textile Labour Association has made a representation to the President of the Industrial Court requesting him to hold the sittings of the Industrial Court at least once a month at Ahmedabad in view of increased disputes between the employers and employees in Ahmedabad and other centres of Gujerat.

The Government of India have ratified the convention on World Meteorological Organisation which was signed at Washington on October 11, 1947. The instrument of ratification has been deposited with the Government of the United States of America on April 27, 1947, in accordance with the procedure recommended by the organisation.

SAIGON, (Indo-China), June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen Vietnamese officials who were arrested by French security police on July 11 were released today at the request of M. Taan Van Huu, Governor of South Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Government announced here. The officials were among 23 people arrested before the arrival in Saigon on July 13 of Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, to become head of the State of Viet Nam.

PRAGUE, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): All Roman Catholic church circulars and communications including pastoral letters and instructions of any kind, must in future be submitted in advance to the Czechoslovak State authorities, a decree issued by the Education Ministry said today.

ROME, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The World Health Assembly Programme Committee voted to continue assistance to the estimated 800,000 Palestine refugees during 1950.

SAMBALPUR, June 28 (PTI): The 13 days old sweepers strike in Sambalpur ended yesterday when the sweepers agreed to return to work unconditionally.

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UNITED STATE OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE

DELIGHT OF TRAVELLERS & HOME OF RARE MINERALS

THE United States of Travancore and Cochin, the last of the States Unions integrated by the Ministry of States, will be inaugurated on July 1, 1949.

The new Union is the smallest of the six Unions of States (area:—8150 sq. miles) but ranks second in population (7½ million). In fact it has the highest density of population, 920 per sq. mile as against 267 for India. Its revenue is more than Rs. 13 crores and compares favourably with that of Rajasthan—the biggest of the States Unions.

The two States comprising the Union are unique in their landscape and natural scenery, social set-up and education, standard of administration and democratic institutions, industrial resources and art and culture. The article below sets out the history of the two States and their remarkable features.

One of the most picturesque portions of India is the Malabar coast, for long the dream of poets and the delight of every traveller. A panorama of inexpressible grandeur is provided by the primaeval forests of the Western Ghats rising tier upon tier to a height of 8840 ft. The slopes and table-lands of these mountains have been cultivated into rich plantations yielding spices, chincona, eucalyptus, tea, coffee and rubber.

INHERITANCE LAWS

The social set-up of the people of Malabar is as peculiar as their surroundings. Their very law of sucession is unique. Here, the son does not inherit his father's property but succession is through the Marumakkathayam law based on the matriarchal system, i.e., the sister's son is the heir. Marriage is not a legal but only a social contract dissolvable at the will of the either party.

Travancore and Cochin hold the record for literacy and education in India. Forty five per cent of the population in Travancore is literate, the percentage for males being 67.9 and for females 42.1. The responsibility of the State to impart education was recognised as long as 1817. A separate University designed to promote technological studies and research was established for Travancore in 1937.

ADMINISTRATION

Unlike most of the other Indian States, the two states of Travancore and Cochin have long had the benefit of progressive administration. In fact, they have even gone a step further than the rest of India in having popular legislatures elected on adult suffrage. It may be relevant to point out that Travancore was the first State to legislate on temple entry for Harijans and to abolish capital punishment.

Religious toleration shown by the two States since the dawn of history is in conformity with the spirit of India. The earliest settlement of Jews was in the State of Cochin. Similarly the earliest Christians also settled down in the Malabar coast—the Syrian Christians. Some Arab families are also said to have settled in this coast long before the Muslim invasion of India.

The main resources of Travancore and Cochin are in their luxuriant forests which comprise an area of nearly 3,000 sq. miles. More than a thousand varieties of timber are available from these forests, including teak, ebony, rose-wood and sandal wood. In the early days the building of the British Navy itself was said to have depended upon these forests. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar and in the battle of the Nile was largely due to the Travancore teak, which went into the construction of his ships.

The "tree of wealth" of Travancore and Cochin is the coconut. Its fruit and oil not only serve as articles of food but are also of great importance to the manufacture of soap. The tree is also the source for another important industry, the manufacture of coir. Trancore and Cochin between themselves provide annually 100,000 tons of coir, both manufactured and unmanufactured.

Spices like pepper and cardamom are the most remarkable products of this region. Other notable products of Travancore and Cochin are tea, rubber and coffee.

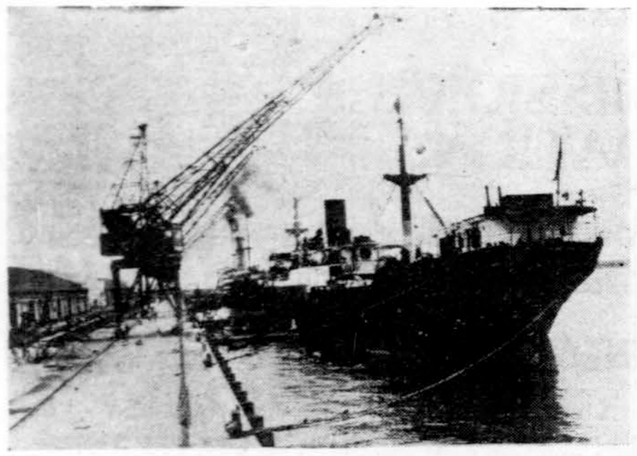
A unique feature of Travancore is in its rare minerals which are found mixed with beach sand on the coast. Monazite which contains thorium, one of the most strategic minerals essential to the development of atomic energy, was first discovered in Travancore in 1909. The Government of India have set up an Atomic Energy Commission to discover the possibilities of utilising the rare metals.

VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION

The most valuable contribution of Travancore to India's cultural heritage was her gift of Shri Shankaracharya, the great religious reformer and philosopher of the 8th Century A.D. During his short but crowded life, Shri Shankara effected a sweeping spiritual conquest of the entire Indian continent, completely driving Buddhism out of the country. His writings on the thesis of "advaita" reveal him to be one of the master thinkers the world has ever seen.

Another important contribution of the Kerala country to India's culture is the Kathakali dance. The founder of this form of dance drama was Vira Kerala Varma, the chieftain of Kottaraka, who lived in the 17th century.

The Karnataka school of music has received a great deal of sustenance from Travancore. The House of Travancore has had a line of illustrious students and exponents of this class of music. Maharaja Swathi Tirunal (1813-1847) was not only a superb singer but also a remarkable composer. It was during his time that the Karnataka school of music was enriched by the compositions of the three great composers, Tyagraja, Shyama Sastri and Dikshidhar.



The port of Cochin which is fast developing into one of the major ports in India.

CRAFTSMANSHIP

Throughout history, Kerala has been famous for its exquisite craftsmanship in ivory. Delicate examples of ancient carvings exist in the art gallery in Trivandrum (Ranga Vilas) and in the possession of the Ruler.

The origin of the 300-mile long strip of land between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats in the southernmost part of the Indian Peninsula is ascribed to volcanic action and subsequent receding of the sea. Legend has it that the renowned Parasurama who was the scourge of the 'Kshatriyas' (warrior castes) reclaimed this land with his axe and colonised it. There are numerous references to this old Kingdom of Kerala not only in the Hindu history but also in the early Hebrew, Greek, Roman and Mohammadan chronicles. Some of the remarkable spices and animals of the Malabar Coast were known to the western nations since the days of Solomon (1000 B.C.).

Then came the depredations of the Western nations, first the Portuguese, later the Dutch and then the British. It was during the days of rivalry between the Dutch, the French and the British that modern Travancore came to be. Raja Martanda Varma (1729-1758), a remarkable Ruler of Travancore consolidated his kingdom through conquest and intelligent moves and dedicated it to Shri Padmanabha Swami, the tutelary deity of his House at Trivandrum in 1750. On a day in January that year he proceeded to that temple, and in the presence of all his family, the Prime Minister and the priests, he laid his sword before the god and made over the whole territory to him, assuming its management as the vassal of that deity. From that date he and his descendants have styled themselves as Shri Padmanabha Dasa (the servant of the god Shri Padmanabha). By this stroke of policy the people of Travancore came to regard their king as a representative of God and treason to him became blasphemy.

During the latter part of the 18th century the Rulers of Travancore allied themselves with the British against Haide rAli and Tippu Sultan. In 1795 the Ruler of Travancore entered into a treaty with the British by which he paid an annual subsidy and got protection against aggressors. The State escaped annexation by the right of adoption granted to the Ruler in 1862. The present Ruler of the State H.H. Sri Bala Rama Varma assumed powers in 1931.

A Kathakali Dance.

HISTORY OF COCHIN

Cochin, the neighbouring State, has had a chequered career since the advent of the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century. In 1663 the Dutch ousted the Portuguese from the town of Cochin. By friendly negotiations they obtained several villages in the coast but left the Ruler in peace. A century later when their power began to decline, the Zamorin of Calicut invaded Cochin but was expelled with the help given by the Ruler of Travancore, who obtained a portion of Cochin as a reward for his service. In 1776 Haider Ali invaded the State which remained a tributary to him and to his son, Tippu, till 1791. In this year the Raja entered into a treaty with the East India Company and became their vassal paying an annual tribute of Rs. one lakh. In 1808 there was a patriotic insurrection which was easily suppressed by the British. An enhanced tribute was levied and the Raja suffered a further diminution of his sovereignty. The present Ruler of Cochin, H.H. Sri Rama Varma assumed ruling powers recently.

The town and port of Cochin was ceded by the Dutch to the British in 1814 and has remained an enclave of the Indian Union.

DEVASWOMS

A peculiar feature in the Covenant relating to the integration of the two States is the article in respect of Devaswoms, i.e., Hindu temples and property attached to them. Apart from the important shrine of Shri Padmanabha at Trivandrum, there exist about 348 major and 1123 minor Devaswoms in Travancore and about 330 Devaswoms in Cochin. By 1812 when these Devaswoms were taken over by an order of Col. Munro, the then Resident of these two States, the Travancore State was contributing from the general revenues an annual sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs as Devaswom expenditure. The temples, which were in the hands of synods, had enormous properties, the gift of their devotees. Originally, like the Catholic Churches of the middle ages, these synods exercised temporal as well as spiritual authority. The assumption of the properties of these Devaswoms was obviously with a view to securing an addition to the revenues of the State which was then falling in arrears in respect of the tribute due to the East India Company. Protracted enquiries and efforts were undertaken since 1907 to separate the Devaswom properties and revenues from those of the State. A Royal proclamation issued in 1922 conceded the claims of the Devaswoms to a share of the State revenues and recognised the obligation of the State to maintain them efficiently, owing to the fact that the original Devaswom properties were now incapable of identification and separation. A later Proclamation issued in 1948 fixed this contribution at Rs. 50 lakhs per year.

The Covenant now drawn up between the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin and the Government of India sets apart Rs. 51 lakhs as annual contribution from the State of Travancore to the Devaswom fund and makes it a charge on the revenues of the State. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs will be set apart for the temple of Shri Padmanabha Swami. This temple will be managed by the Ruler assisted by a committee of three Hindu members nominated by him. The remaining sum of Rs. 45 lakhs will be spent for the other Devaswoms and Hindu religious institutions by a Board of three Hindu members, one of whom will be nominated by the Ruler of Travancore, one by the Hindus in the Council of Ministers of the States Union and one will be elected by the Hindu members of the Legislative Assembly.

A Board similarly constituted will administer the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms and Hindu religious institutions in Cochin.

The new provisions in the Covenant in regard to the management of Devaswoms will introduce a far reaching reform in that under the arrangements envisaged, Harijans will secure a share both in the Control of the temples and in appointments in the Devaswom Department, a position hitherto not enjoyed by them. Harijans in Travancore State are nearly 4,00,000 as against 31,50,000 of caste Hindus, while in the Cochin State they number about 1,40,000 as against 7,60,000 of caste Hindus.

CENTRAL CONTROL OF SHIPPING

Directorate-General In Bombay

NEW DELHI, June 29 (PTI): The Directorate-General of Shipping will start functioning in Bombay from the middle of July, it was learned here today.

Mr. Arthur S. Lall, former Trade Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom who took over charge as the Director-General of Shipping early this month, is now here for consultations with the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India on organisational and other matters connected with the establishment of the Directorate-General.

The Directorate General of shipping will be the central body of the Government of India controlling the whole problem of shipping corporations, maritime conventions, seamen's welfare, nautical surveys, licences for deep sea navigation and lighthouses will be among the several maritime subjects which will be dealt with by the organisation.

An official spokesman said that the Directorate-General of Shipping was being set up to vitalise and secure best and rapid development of Indian shipping. "India is certainly going to have a first class shipping in the near future," the spokesman added.

Second Annual Congress Of W.F.T.U.

MILAN, June 29 (PTI-Reuter): Four hundred and fifty delegates from 45 nations have crowded into Milan for the opening here today of the second annual Congress of the World Federation of Trades Unions.

The Federation, abandoned early this year by Britain and the United States because of alleged Communist domination, is meeting only four days after the Geneva meeting at which the organisation of a new "free" world trade union organisation was planned.

The W.F.T.U. Congress will be attended by delegates representing 70 million workers. Among them will be trade unionists from India, Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand and South Africa.

Russia has the biggest delegation. Eastern European countries, Communist China and Korea and the Communist-led unions of France and Italy will also be represented.

Western observers here described the Congress as virtually constituting a "labour cominform", and are looking to it to provide important clues to future Communist strategy through the international labour movement.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar of the All-India Trade Union Congress is already in Milan. Ceylon has sent Mr. Vikramsingh, of the Ceylon T.U.C.

PAKISTANI PLOT TO MURDER SHAH NAWAZ

I. N. A. Hero's Escape

ALLAHABAD, (By Air).

STARTLING reports about the plot to murder Colonel Shah Nawaz, the I.N.A. hero by Pakistan authorities has come to light recently. The story reveals complicity of high Pakistan officials in the reported plot against life of the I.N.A. hero. He was, however, escorted out of the danger zone by a friend, reports a special correspondent of the Amrita Bazar Patrika.

In January of last year Col. Shah Nawaz received information that some conspiracy has been planned to finish his wife and children by Pakistanis at Rawalpindi. He managed to reach there via Kashmir. The Pakistan authorities got scent of his arrival at Rawalpindi, though Col. Shah Nawaz tried otherwise.

It was designed by the Pakistan authorities that they would put him under arrest on the following morning at 10 a.m. and announce that the commander of the Indian forces in Kashmir has been arrested by the Azad Kashmir forces.

It was further planned that at 4 p.m., they would bring Col. Shah Nawaz before the public and ask them to sentence him according to their wishes. It is stated that according to pre-arranged plan he was to be stoned to death by the people.

At about 10 p.m., one Pakistan C.I.D. Officer, a close friend of the I.N.A. hero, came to see him on the day of his arrival at Pindi. He disclosed the whole aforsaid plan to him and offered his services at such a peril. He placed his jeep car at the disposal of Col. Shah Nawaz who along with his wife and could left for Lahore, as advised by him.

A MAD WOMAN

When the jeep stopped at a petrol pump near Lahore, some C.I.D. officials who happened to pass by recognised Col. Shah Nawaz. They deputed a highly educated girl to pursue him. She posed herself as a mad woman. The jeep had hardly moved a little distance when its tyre burst. Col. Shah Nawaz managed to hire a tonga. The pretended mad girl pursuaded him to take her along wit him. He took her with him. They all went to a hotel in Anarkali. The Pakistani C.I.D. swarmed him like anything.

On the day of his arrival he received a telephone message, it is learnt, from Raja Ghazanfar Ali saying that he should either surrender unconditionally to the Pakistan Government or he should be prepared to face death. He enquired what services he would have to render in the former case. Raja Ghazanfar Ali told him that he would have to command the Azad Kashmir forces and fight against Indian army in Kashmir. Col. Shah Nawaz demanded two-days time to decide the issue.

PLOT TO MURDER

A friend of the I.N.A. hero approached him and revealed to him the plan of the Pakistan authorities to get him murdered. He suggested one way by which he could save himself and his family members.

This friend accordingly went to a nearby shop and telephoned to the Deputy High Commissioner of India at Lahore. The entire story was related to him. The message was also conveyed to some Indian leader who happened to be at Lahore in connection with the Inter-Dominion Conference. The leader immediately on getting the news, as the story goes, reached the hotel along with military men. He brought Col. Shah Nawaz, his wife and children to the residence of the Deputy High Commissioner, S. Sampuran Singh Chawala. Later he brought them to Delhi along with him. Thus his life was saved.

WORLD BANK PLANNING TO GIVE 3 LOANS TO INDIA

Report In New York Paper

NEW YORK, June 29.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD TRIBUNE" reports that three loans to India—for agricultural, hydroelectric and railroad rehabilitation projects—are under active consideration by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

TRIBUNE correspondent Homer Bigart in a front-page article in Sunday's paper, says, "A project that would seem to have a good chance for approval is the rehabilitation of Indian railroads." Although a loan is now being considered by the World Bank, officials emphasize that its final approval may take several weeks or several months.

Bigar notes that, of India's 7,000 locomotives, nearly 2,000 are more than 40 years old. "This shortage has produced a serious transportation bottleneck, with the result that a number of export products, including manganese ore, are delayed in reaching ports".

OLD LOCOS

At present, Bigart says, "India is replacing her over-age locomotives at the rate of one a day with new engines brought in the United States Canada and Great Britain, but lacks dollars to speed up the programme." He observes, that, aside from the locomotive scarcity, "the railroad system is in a remarkably good shape" Roadbeds, particularly, the correspondent says, are in good condition.

A World Bank loan is also being considered for an agricultural project designed to destroy or check the spread of kansgrass, a weed of the sugarcane family that sends a taproot down as far as seven feet. Bigart reports. "Four million acres have been put out of action by kansgrass" he says. Although the bullock-drawn plow cannot be used successfully in the battle against kansgrass, Bigart says, "Indians believe the plant can be destroyed or at least checked by tractor plowing. They think that deep plowing by exposing the primary roots to sunlight, may kill kansgrass". India has organised tractor units to combat the spread of kansgrass, but more equipment is needed, the correspondent says.

Describing the hydroelectric projects contemplated in India, Bigart says they include a plan for control of the Damodar River in Bihar and West Bengal and damming of the Sutlej River across a gorge near Simle. Plans for the control of the Damodar which causes great flood damage during the monsoon, include irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The Sutlej Dam, 600 feet high, would be the third largest in the world, Bigart says, and would make possible the irrigation of six or seven million acres in East Punjab.

A World Bank mission, headed by A. S. G. Hoar Assistant Loan Director went to India in January at the request of the Indian Government. The mission, which was in India until March, made a general survey of the country to determine which projects might become a practical basis for loans—USIS.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

ONE Mr. Barjor A. Daruwala is just as good as another Barjor Daruwala, according to the wisdom of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. It may be one Daruwala is a doctor and the other is not. One lives at Colaba and the other at Kingsway, Dadar. All that, however, makes no difference.

The comedy of errors arose out of the reconstitution of seven Ward local committees in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Schools Committee on January 19. At first only Congressmen were proposed for membership of the committees. Later it was decided that the local population should be given representation, irrespective of party labels; and the Chairman should put up the lists. The Chairman, presumably after consulting certain members, proposed certain lists of names, which were approved at a later meeting.

Then came the hitch. On the list for the "A" Ward was the name of Mr. Barjor Daruwala, a medical practitioner, of Colaba. There was no address. A letter was issued to Mr. Barjor A. Daruwala of 805 Kingsway Road, Dadar, inviting him to serve on the A Ward Local Committee of the Municipal Schools Committee. Ignoring the slight geographic anamoly, the worthy gentleman agreed. But when he attended the first meeting, difficulties arose. He was not the person who had been proposed!

The gentleman therefore wrote to the Secretary of the Schools Committee, explaining the difficult and embarrassing situation. While asking the Secretary to clear up the muddle, he expressed his entire willingness to give his co-operatoon to the committee.

The Secretary in her turn brought the matter up before the Schools Committee on Wednesday. Nor was this the only trouble she brought up. The Postal addresses of various members proposed for the Ward Committees were unknown. There were six such cases, besides one case of a person whose initials were unknown and another whose intials were given in the wrong order.

The Schools Committee tackled the problem in its own characteristic way. Mr. Daruwala of Dadar was asked to continue to serve on the Colaba Ward Commitee. Dr. A. Daruwala of Colaba, it was understood, should be given a chance on another Local Committee when a vacancy occurs. Attempts should be made to trace the addresses of those whose whereabouts were unknown. One of the Committee members did produce the address of the listed addressless. If such attempts failed, the vacancies should then be filled up.

SUCH ARE THE PLEASURES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT!

Kripalani's Appeal To Political Parties

LUCKNOW, June 28 (PTI): Acharya J.B. Kripalani appealed to various political parties in India "not to create confusion in their bid for power when the country is passing through a critical stage."

Acharya Kripalani who was addressing a public meeting here tonight, said that political organisations were pulling in opposite directions to achieve their objective in complete disregard of the interests of the nation. Time had come for introspection. He said,

India was passing through introspection, he said, India was passing through a period of convalescence after the liquidation of British imperialism and any wrong step might result in a release when no doctor would be able to save her.

The RSS he said which was a sort of "Hindu" Muslim-League, was pursuing its own isolated policy. The Socialists were helping forces which were out to create confusion and chaos in the country. The Communists believe in violent methods.

In an atmosphere like this, elements, be it Razakars, Muslim Leaguers or the Communists, whose aim was to create confusion in India, would align themselves with forces of disruption and try to bring about India's downfall.

Acharya Kripalani referring to the "wants" of the masses said that the Congress slogan before the achievement of independence was "Delhi Chalo," and added "we have captured Delhi. Even the AICC office has been located there. But have the masses been provided with food, clothing and other necessities of life."

He warned against the linguistic division of the provinces and said "in the past two hundred years the language question was not raised but since the achievement of independence everybody is thinking in terms of his own province and not India as a whole."

FOODGRAINS TO KASHMIR

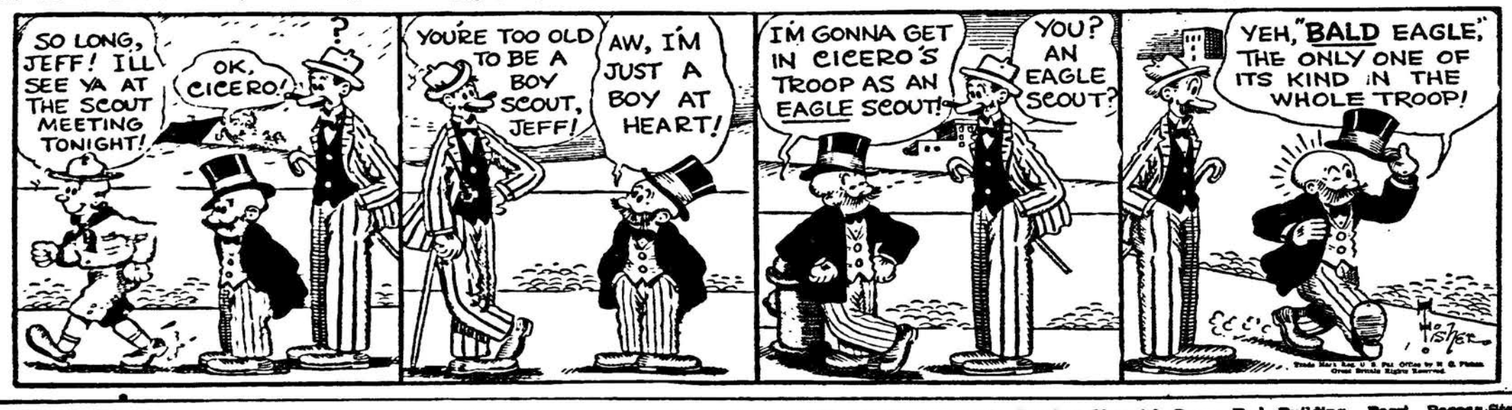
JAMMU (Tawi), June 29 (PTI): Commodities weighing over 7,50,000 maunds have been transported from Pathankot to Jammu and Srinagar in 17,000 vehicles by the Kashmir State Authorities, it is learnt here.

Besides these a large quantity of kerosene oil cement, paper, iron and steel, sugar and tea were also imported in the State.

The State authorities, it is further learned, have received nearly 13,000 tons of wheat 93,000 maunds of rice and 3,000 maunds of maize from the Government of India out of the quota of 35 tons of foodgrains allotted to the State for the current year.

MUTT AND JEFF—Aw, Jeff isn't Bald—He Just Has A Tall Face!

By BUD FISHER


SO LONG, JEFF! I'LL SEE YA AT THE SCOUT MEETING TONIGHT!
OK, CICERO!
?
YOU'RE TOO OLD TO BE A BOY SCOUT, JEFF!
AW, I'M JUST A BOY AT HEART!
I'M GONNA GET IN CICERO'S TROOP AS AN EAGLE SCOUT!
YOU? AN EAGLE SCOUT?
YEH, "BALD EAGLE," THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN THE WHOLE TROOP!

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